



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

STEVENS AND HAYNES' LAW PUBLICATIONS.

In royal 12mo, price 14s. cloth,

A CONCISE TREATISE ON THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY. With an Appendix containing the Bankruptcy Act, 1869; General Rules of 1870 and 1871, 1873, 1878; Forms of 1870, 1871; Scale of Costs; Debtors' Act, 1869 and 1878; and Bills of Sale Act, 1878. By EDWARD T. BALDWIN, M.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

In 8vo, Fifth Edition, 1880, price 25s. cloth,

SNELL'S PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY. Fifth Edition, to which is added AN EPITOME OF THE EQUITY PRACTICE, Second Edition. By ARTHUR BROWN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "A New Law Dictionary," "The Law of Fixtures," "An Analysis of Sarigny on Obligations," &c.

In 8vo, 1878, price 10s. cloth,

A MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, COMMON PLEAS, EXCHEQUER, AND CHANCERY DIVISIONS; intended for the Use of Students. By JOHN INDERMAW, Solicitor, Author of "The Principles of the Common Law," and other works for Students.

In One Thick Volume, demy 8vo, Second Edition, price 30s. cloth,

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACTS 1873, 1875, & 1877: the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1875. With the Rules, Orders, and Costs thereunder: Edited with Notes, References, and a Copious Analytical Index. Second Edition, embodying all the Reported Cases to Michaelmas Sittings, 1877, and a Table. By WILLIAM DOWNES ORFITT, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and a Judge of County Courts; and RICHARD LOVELAND LOVELAND, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of "Kelyng's Crown Cases," &c.

In 8vo, Third Edition, price 22s. cloth,

MAYNE'S TREATISE ON DAMAGES. Third Edition. By JOHN D. MAYNE, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and LUCY MAYNE, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

In One Volume, One Thousand Pages, royal 8vo, price 42s. cloth,

A TREATISE ON THE DOCTRINE OF ULTRA VIRES: Being an Investigation of the Principles which limit the Capacities, Powers, and Liabilities of Corporations, and more especially of Joint Stock Companies. By SAMUEL BAILEY, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition, Revised throughout and rewritten, greatly enlarged, and containing the United States and Colonial Decisions.

In 8vo, 1877, price 20s. cloth,

THE PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW. Intended as a lucid Exposition of the Subject for the Use of Students and the Profession. By SEYMOUR F. HARRIS, D.C.L., M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "A Concise Digest of the Institutes of Gaius and Justinian."

In 8vo, price 16s. cloth,

A CONCISE TREATISE ON THE STATUTE LAW OF THE LIMITATION OF ACTIONS. With an Appendix of Statutes, copious References to English, Irish, and American Cases, and to the French Code. By HENRY THOMAS BARNES, M.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

In One Volume, 8vo, Third Edition, price 22s. cloth,

THE PROBATE, LEGACY, AND SUCCESSION DUTIES ACTS: Comprising 45 Geo. 3, c. 52; 45 Geo. 3, c. 28; 55 Geo. 3, c. 184; and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 61; with an Introduction and copious Notes, incorporating the Cases to Michaelmas Sittings, 1875; together with an Appendix of Statutes, and a full Index. By ALFRED HATCOCK, Esq., Comptroller of Legacy and Succession Duties.

L. Eng a b b e 17

CW.U.K. :

X 675

I 38 b 3

SELF-PREPARATION

FOR THE

FINAL EXAMINATION.

FINAL AND INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

MR. INDERMAUR continues to read with Students for these Examinations, both in class and separately; and that the objection of large classes may not exist the number received in them is limited. The *maximum* number of each class is fixed at twelve. The classes commence three months preceding each Examination, and the fee for that period is Fifteen Guineas. Any Students desiring to commence a month earlier can do so, and the fee is then Twenty Guineas. Special fees for reading privately, according to what is desired.

Mr. Indermaur's pupils, at the Solicitors' Final, have recently taken honours five terms in succession.

Particulars as to dates of classes, &c., are advertised from time to time in the *Law Students' Journal*. For any further information and particulars, application should be made to Mr. INDERMAUR, 22, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

BAR FINAL EXAMINATION.

MR. INDERMAUR also reads with pupils for this Examination in all the subjects except the Roman Law.

SELF-PREPARATION
FOR THE
FINAL EXAMINATION.

CONTAINING A COMPLETE COURSE OF STUDY,

WITH

Statutes, Cases, and Questions ;

AND INTENDED FOR THE USE OF THOSE ARTICLED
CLERKS WHO READ BY THEMSELVES.

BY

JOHN INDERMAUR,

SOLICITOR

(FIRST PRIZEMAN, MICHAELMAS TERM, 1872);

AUTHOR OF "PRINCIPLES OF THE COMMON LAW," "MANUAL OF PRACTICE,"

"EPITOMES OF LEADING COMMON LAW, AND EQUITY AND
CONVEYANCING CASES," ETC., ETC.

THIRD EDITION.



LONDON:
STEVENS & HAYNES,
Law Publishers,
BELL YARD, TEMPLE BAR.
1880.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS,
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

A THIRD EDITION of this little work is called for at a time when I think it will be peculiarly acceptable on account of the recent constitution of a separate Honours Examination. I have carefully reconsidered my advice throughout, and amended and added to it where it appeared desirable; and if my efforts are appreciated as heretofore I shall be content. I have added at the end of the book two short Appendices, the first containing practical information as to the Examination, a Summary of Regulations as to the new Honours Examination, and information as to Special Prizes; and the second consisting of a reprint of an Essay by myself on 'The Study of the Law for the Profession of a Solicitor,' which was published in the first number of the *Law Students' Journal*, viz. on 1st January, 1879.

J. I.

22, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON,
February, 1880.

SELF-PREPARATION

FOR THE

FINAL EXAMINATION.

THOUGH the examination for admission as a solicitor cannot well be considered a hard one, yet I believe of the number of articulated clerks who each term present themselves for it, the majority have considered it advisable to read with some gentleman who makes it his object to prepare students for it, and of those who obtain prizes and certificates, from my experience I am sure that the decided majority have done so. That this should be the case is not to be wondered at, law being a study unlike all others, and, by reason of statutes and decisions, varying continually; and I believe all who have been "coached" for their examination will frankly acknowledge that it has benefited them, some by having thus been enabled to acquire the requisite amount of knowledge in a shorter time than they could otherwise have done, and others

by having an amount of knowledge that they possessed systemized and made useful. I myself have always believed in the advantage to be derived by a student reading with a law tutor, and the experience gained since I first commenced to prepare students for examination (some seven years ago), and their success, has fully confirmed me in my opinion.

But some articled clerks are from various circumstances prevented from reading with any one, and I am convinced that very many of them would be glad of a little assistance in their (necessarily) self-preparation. It is to the end of furnishing such assistance that I write these few pages, which may perhaps be also kindly received by some who refrain from "coaching," though they might, if they chose, take advantage of it.

In the first edition of this work, I only attempted to guide students for the last four months previous to their examination, leaving it to their discretion what books they would read until then; but I had so many inquiries as to the books to be read before that time, that in these pages I now firstly give my advice on the course to be taken immediately after passing the Intermediate Examination, and then, secondly, deal with the course of reading for the four months before the Examination.

1stly.—As to the course of reading generally after passing the Intermediate Examination.

I will take the student to have passed this examination at the exact centre point of the ordinary period of five years, so that he has left him two years and a half before the final ordeal, and two years and two months before taking up the strict course of somewhat harder reading that will be presently given. I would not advise the student to recommence reading directly after the Intermediate, but to rest awhile from his studies, and he will then turn to them with a fresh zest, or at any rate with less distaste than he might feel, did he immediately recommence reading. Let us take the period of rest as two months, and we then have exactly two years of general reading left us. I say general reading, because I want to impress upon students that my view of a correct course of reading is to read at first somewhat widely, and then as the time of the Examination approaches to condense that reading. I will also take it, that for the Intermediate very little reading has been done by the student, beyond the books prescribed for that examination, and as at the time of writing this edition the work is

"Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England," if he has read them thoroughly he has done a great deal.

The following, then, is a summary of the work I recommend to be done during these two years :—

PRINCIPLES OF COMMON LAW.

Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law.

Smith's Leading Cases.

Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law.

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

Snell's Principles of Equity.

White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity.

PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING AND REAL PROPERTY.

Williams on Real Property, or Deane's Principles of Conveyancing.

Williams on Personal Property.

Smith's Compendium of Real and Personal Property.

The Dissertations in Prideaux's Precedents in Conveyancing.

Tudor's Leading Conveyancing Cases.

PRACTICE OF THE COURTS.

Indermaur's Manual of Practice, together with reference to some good edition of the Judicature Acts and Rules, say, "Wilson's" or "Griffith's."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Analysis of Statutes (*a*).

BANKRUPTCY.

Ringwood's Principles of Bankruptcy.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Harris's Principles of Criminal Law, or Book VI. of
Stephen's Commentaries.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

Bedford's Guide.

ADMIRALTY AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW AND PRACTICE.

Eustace Smith's Summary of the Law and Practice
in Admiralty.

Eustace Smith's Summary of the Law and Practice
in Ecclesiastical Law (*b*).

The foregoing will, I think, quite occupy the student during the two years, and I should recommend reading in the following order; but there is no reason against any one altering the order to please himself, as there is no particular virtue in it.

(*a*) See list of Statutes to be analysed, *post*, pp. 31-39.

(*b*) This work is not yet published, but will, I am informed, appear almost directly, and be in the same style as the one on Admiralty by the same author.

1. Broom's Commentaries.
2. Smith's Leading Cases.
3. Smith's Compendium.
4. Tudor's Conveyancing Cases.
5. Snell's Principles of Equity.

This I calculate will about take up the first year, if the works are read properly.

6. White and Tudor's Leading Cases.
7. The Dissertations in Prideaux's Conveyancing.
8. Williams on Real Property, or Deane's Principles of Conveyancing.
9. Williams on Personal Property.
10. Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law.
11. Indermaur's Manual of Practice.
12. The works mentioned on the subjects of Bankruptcy, Criminal Law, Probate and Divorce, and Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Law.

In addition to these at the beginning of the second year, let the student commence the analysis of statutes, and continue it gradually, not devoting any special days for that purpose, but every now and then analysing one or two, and so gradually carrying it on until he has been through the whole list, which are set out in a subsequent page (a). The way in which they should be analysed

(a) *Post*, pp. 31-39.

is this:—Get a commonplace book, and in reading the statute do not write it out word for word, but shorten as much as possible; again, judgment must be used as to what part of the statute to analyse, for some sections may be of no importance, or at any rate of but very little importance. When such an analysis is finished, the student, besides having impressed, it is to be hoped, a quantity of law on his memory, has also a valuable book to constantly refer to in his subsequent reading which will save him much time, and indeed altogether assist him.

This brings me to the subject of the advisability of taking notes whilst reading. Whether notes should be taken depends chiefly on the nature of the book; on Broom's Commentaries I do not recommend notes, because it is in every sense an easy book, and with regard to all the other books, except the books of Leading Cases and Smith's Compendium, I do not recommend notes, because the works are in themselves small, and are not, in my opinion, books that can be very usefully noted. It must also be remembered that taking notes occupies some additional time, and there is always the chance that the student, instead of committing the matter to his memory, commits it but to the paper, and there it remains. Smith's Compendium, however, should certainly be noted, because it is a hard book, containing much information,

and one that from its size the student cannot afford the time to read again before his examination. The Leading Cases should also be carefully noted, and in this way—first the decision should be stated, and where it would appear advisable from any peculiarity, the facts also; and then afterwards any special points relating to the subject. The student, however, in taking notes of the cases, may save himself a great deal of time and trouble by purchasing two small books by myself, viz., “An Epitome of Leading Common Law Cases,” and “An Epitome of Leading Conveyancing and Equity Cases;” as in the first will be found a short note of the different decisions in Smith’s Leading Cases, and in the second a short note of those in Tudor’s Conveyancing Cases and White and Tudor’s Equity Cases. Whilst reading the large volumes he should have the small ones by his side, and compare the two, and add to the cases in the epitomes any notes of his own that he thinks advisable.

As to the amount of time that it will be necessary to devote to reading during these two years to get through my list of books, I think if the student begins at two hours a day, and gradually increases that time so as for the last six months of the two years to be doing four hours a day, he will find that sufficient. However, some read quickly, some slowly, and if the student cannot get through all my list, let him leave unread those books that are given again

for the last four month's reading ; and for those who feel a capacity for more work, I would say, "Do not branch off into books of a wider nature, for I have given you scope enough ; it is not a great extent of knowledge that you want for your examination, but rather a *thorough* knowledge of a limited extent, and if you have time turn back to and read again those books which you feel most deficient in." Other students may not have read regularly through my course, but may yet wish to read before the final four months ; and to them I say, "Select from the list I have given you such works as I have not given to be again read for the last four months." These remarks will, I trust, be sufficient guidance as to what books to read for students only articulated for three or four years.

With regard to Bankruptcy, Criminal, Probate and Divorce, Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Law, the student will remember that they are all non-essential subjects. I have put them down on the assumption that the student is going to take up everything. If, however, he does not desire to attempt honours, of course he may omit them. I would here take the opportunity of saying a few words with reference to these non-essential subjects, and the mode in which the examination is at the time of writing conducted. In the examination week there are three days devoted to the Final ; on the Tuesday and the morning of the Wednesday are set papers on the essential

subjects, and on the afternoon of the Wednesday are set papers on the remaining subjects. Then on another day (usually the Friday) comes the Honours Examination, embracing, at present, four papers, three on the essential subjects, with Bankruptcy united with the Common Law paper, and one on the other subjects. There is no use in students who are simply trying for a pass going in for the Honours Examination. As to the Pass Examination, every one should clearly understand that Common Law, Equity, and Conveyancing, are still the only essential subjects, and that the student may pass by simply taking these up, and not going in at all on the afternoon of the second day. Of course all students who are going in for the separate Honours Examination will go in on this afternoon as well, and it is still strongly advisable for those who are simply trying to pass to do also; for supposing they pass in two essential subjects, and are somewhat deficient in one, if not too bad, the marks in their extra subjects may materially assist them in obtaining a pass. I desire here to express my advice to pass students to always take up one, and if possible two, extra subjects, and let one always be Bankruptcy, as that is practically the most important, and I believe it also so considered by the Examiners. It is true, I think, that even for the Honours Examination these non-essential subjects are not of that importance the others are—except perhaps

Bankruptcy—and some students may prefer leaving these subjects till the last four months of reading. Still I recommend a much earlier slight acquaintance with them all.

*2ndly.—As to the strict course of reading for the
Examination.*

This will have brought the student to within four months of his final examination. If he is going to read with any one, the period which I think, generally speaking, it is *sufficient* for him to go for, provided he has read fairly before, is three months, and I myself have now for some time past fixed my classes to commence three months before each examination, though I also usually have some commence with me a month earlier. Therefore if the student intends being coached, and considers the three months sufficient, he has an extra month during which he can go over any of the books he chiefly feels a weakness in; but if not, the time of direct reading I will fix at the four months, and in the same way, as far as possible, as if the student had come to read with me, I will here endeavour to assist him in reading by himself, premising that I consider the same course will apply generally, whether the student has read much or little before, whether he has gone through my course previously given, or has read independently of it or has

not read at all. Supposing he has read much, he needs now to condense his knowledge; if little, or not at all, he must, perforce, keep to a confined space. But, remember, I do *not* recommend a student to leave his reading to the last few months, but only wish to help him when he has done so, whilst on the other hand, I *do* recommend reading through most part of the articles, and then adopting the following course for final preparation. Here and there in it doubtless alterations may be made to suit individual students, but generally, I believe, it will be found applicable.

The following will comprise the whole work during the period of the four months:—

PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING AND THE LAW OF REAL
AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Williams on Real Property, or Deane's Principles of
Conveyancing.

Williams on Personal Property.

Eustace Smith's Summary of the Law of Companies.
Cases. Statutes.

Hallilay's Digest of Examination Questions.

PRINCIPLES OF COMMON LAW.

Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law.

Cases. Statutes.

Hallilay's Digest of Examination Questions.

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

Snell's Principles of Equity, or Smith's Manual of Equity.

Cases. Statutes.

Hallilay's Digest of Examination Questions.

PRACTICE OF THE COURTS.

Indermaur's Manual of Practice.

Also in each of the above branches the written questions and answers on pp. 40-56.

BANKRUPTCY.

Ringwood's Principles of Bankruptcy, and Bedford's Guide to Bankruptcy.

CRIMINAL.

Harris's Principles of Criminal Law, or Stephen's Commentaries, Book VI., and Purkis's Guide to Criminal Law. If, however, Harris has been read before, Purkis will be sufficient, with reference occasionally to Harris.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

Bedford's Guide.

ADMIRALTY AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW AND PRACTICE,

Eustace Smith's Summary of the Law and Practice in Admiralty.

Eustace Smith's Summary of the Law and Practice in Ecclesiastical Law.

With reference to the above, let me explain, firstly, as to the written questions and answers. With my pupils, for a considerable portion of the time they are with me, I give at each meeting a paper of questions, which they are to do by carefully looking into and getting themselves up in the subject, and then writing out the answers, which I afterwards go through with them. The objects of this are twofold: Firstly, to impress points on the memory; and, secondly, to give practice in the mode of answering. To carry this out as far as possible, there will be found at pp. 40-56, thirty Common Law, fifty Conveyancing and Equity, and twenty Practice questions, which I have carefully selected from the papers I am, as I said, in the habit of giving to my pupils. The Conveyancing and Equity questions I purposely place together, as the subjects often border closely on each other.

As to Statutes, if the student has done my previous course during his articles, he will have a complete analysis; and if he has not, there are some which even now it is advisable to get up by analysis, either because they do not very clearly and fully appear in any of the text-books used, or perhaps only disconnectedly, or perhaps are difficult to impress on the memory, while there are others that appear sufficiently from the text-books, and need now no further getting up, but merely that the reference should be remembered, *e.g.*, the statute

De Donis, or the statute of *Quia Emptores*. Therefore in each month I have given statutes to be analysed by those students who have not done my former course, and those who have should again particularly refer to these and thoroughly learn their contents. The references to all or the majority of the statutes given in the complete list should also now, if possible, be committed to memory, together with dates where they are given.

As to Cases, doubtless a student does not at all require to remember a list of them to pass, though it is not so very seldom that the examiners ask a direct "case question," but there are two advantages at any rate to be derived from them by all; for in the first place, apart from remembering the names of particular cases, they teach general principles and particular points of law (a): and secondly, also, if the student remembers only a moderate number properly, it will be hard if they are not of some use to him at the Examination. I recommend cases to all, and for high honours their advantage in their proper place cannot be overrated. I do not wish that the reading should be overburdened with too many, so I have given in each of the first three months a certain number

(a) It is for this reason that a number of my questions are founded on the leading cases, and therefore in the references of where the answer is to be found I refer to the book, not to the case.

carefully selected, all which are strictly leading cases, which (as the time is short) should be read from my Epitomes, reference being only made to the large works when further explanation is needed.

Now to apportion out the work during the time. We have four months :—

FIRST MONTH.

Williams on Real Property or
Deane's Principles of Conveyancing }
Williams on Personal Property.
Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law.
Ringwood's Principles of Bankruptcy.

The following Statutes to be analysed :—

29 Car. 2, c. 3, ss. 1-4, 7, 17.

9 Geo. 4, c. 14.

39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 98.

1 Will. 4, c. 40.

1 Will. 4, c. 46.

37 & 38 Vict. c. 37. }

1 Vict. c. 26.

6 & 7 Vict. c. 85. }

14 & 15 Vict. c. 99. }

32 & 33 Vict. c. 68. }

40 & 41 Vict. c. 11. }

42 Vict. c. 11.

6 & 7 Vict. c. 96.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 106. }

40 & 41 Vict. c. 33. }

The following Cases to be read and noted :—

Addison v. Gandesequi,

Paterson v. Gandesequi,

Thompson v. Davenport.

Calye's Case,

Coggs v. Bernard,

Collins v. Blantern,

Elwes v. Mauce,

Price v. Lord Torrington,

Higham v. Ridgway,

Keech v. Hall,

Moss v. Gallimore,

Lampleigh v. Braithwaite.

Indermaur's

Epit

of C. L. Cases.

Questions 1 to 30 (see pp. 40–44), to be answered in writing, first thoroughly looking up the point, and then writing out the answer, without referring again to the book. References where the answers may be found are given after each question.

It is hardly necessary to say that throughout the course the questions are meant to be done gradually, and the statutes and cases are not to be read all at once, but a few at a time, with the text-books.

The average time of reading this month to get through the above work, will, I think, be from five to six hours; but in stating the time here and in the subsequent months, it must not be thought that I fix it rigidly at those times; I only *estimate* that it will take about the time given with average readers.

SECOND MONTH.

Snell's Principles of Equity, or Smith's Manual of Equity.
Indermaur's Manual of Practice.

Williams on Real Property, or Deane's Principles of
Conveyancing, for second time.

Harris's Principles of Criminal Law and Purkis's Guide.
First half of Hallilay's Digest of Examination Questions.

(Those questions and answers on practice may mainly be omitted, as I consider my Manual of Practice sufficient without, if read thoroughly and carefully, and references occasionally made.)

The following Statutes to be analysed :—

9 & 10 Vict. c. 93.	}
27 & 28 Vict. c. 95.	
14 & 15 Vict. c. 25.	}
38 & 39 Vict. c. 92, ss. 51, 53	

17 & 18 Vict. c. 113.

30 & 31 Vict. c. 69.

40 & 41 Vict. c. 34.

19 & 20 Vict. c. 97.

20 & 21 Vict. c. 57.

33 Vict. c. 14.

33 & 34 Vict. c. 28.

The following Cases to be read and noted :—

Lickbarrow v. Mason,

Mitchell v. Reynolds,

Six Carpenters' Case,

Twynne's Case,

Lewis Bowles' Case,

Fletcher v. Ashburner,

Earl of Aylesford v. Morris,

Bassett v. Nosworthy,

Cuddee v. Rutter,

Lady Elibank v. Montolieu,

Murray v. Lord Elibank,

Garth v. Cotton,

Indermaur's
Epit.
of C. L. Cases.

Indermaur's
Epit.
of Con. & Eq. Cases.

Questions 31 to 70 (see pp. 45–51), to be answered in writing as before (a).

The average time of reading for this month I estimate at from six to seven hours.

(a) See *ante*, p. 23.

THIRD MONTH.

Snell's Principles of Equity, or Smith's Manual of Equity,
for second time.

Eustace Smith's Summary of the Law of Companies.

Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law, for second time.

Conclude Hallilay's Digest.

(Practical parts may be omitted as before.)

Bedford's Guide to Bankruptcy.

Bedford's Guide to Probate and Divorce.

Indermaur's Manual of Practice, for second time.

The following Statutes to be analysed :

22 & 23 Vict. c. 35.

23 Vict. c. 38.

23 & 24 Vict. c. 145.

30 & 31 Vict. c. 48.

31 Vict. c. 4.

32 & 23 Vict. c. 62. }

41 & 42 Vict. c. 54. }

34 Vict. c. 13.

33 & 34 Vict. c. 93. }

37 & 38 Vict. c. 50. }

———— c. 57.

———— c. 62.

———— c. 78.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 79.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 87.

———— c. 91.

39 & 40 Vict. c. 81.

40 & 41 Vict. c. 18.

———— c. 39.

41 Vict. c. 13.

———— c. 19.

41 & 42 Vict. c. 31.

———— c. 33.

———— c. 38.

42 & 43 Vict. c. 49.

The following Cases to be read and noted :—

Glenorchy v. Bosville,

Cadell v. Palmer,

Griffiths v. Vere,

Hulme v. Tenant,

Lake v. Gibson,

Lansdowne v. Lansdowne,

Penn v. Lord Baltimore,

Richardson v. Langridge,

Robinson v. Pett,

Shelly's Case,

Sury v. Pigot,

Topham v. Duke of Portland,

Tullett v. Armstrong,

Indermaur's
Epit.
of Con. & Eq. Cas.

Question 71 to 100 (see pp. 51-56), to be answered in writing as before (a).

The average time of reading for this month I estimate at seven hours.

FOURTH MONTH.

Hallilay's Digest, for second time.

(Practical parts may be omitted as before.)

Indermaur's Manual of Practice, for third time.

Eustace Smith's Summary of the Law of Companies, for second time.

Bedford's Guide to Bankruptcy, for second time.

Bedford's Guide to Probate and Divorce.

Purkis's Guide to Criminal Law, for second time.

Eustace Smith's Summary of the Law and Practice in Admiralty.

Eustace Smith's Summary of the Law and Practice in Ecclesiastical Law.

If time permit a reperusal of Hallilay's Digest, or special portions of it (b).

Read up generally questions and answers previously written out.

(a) See *ante*, p. 23.

(b) It is a good plan for the student in going through this work to mark questions of a special or difficult nature, so as easily to be able to turn to them again.

Also look up cases previously read and noted.

Go through Statutes, and commit references to memory.

(See complete List of Statutes, *post*, pp. 31-39.)

The average time of reading for this month I estimate at eight hours.

This, then, concludes my final course of reading. If students will observe my first course, and then still more attentively work according to my plan for the last four months, they will at any rate be in that position in which they can go in for their examination without any fear of being "postponed"; and if they have really read in that way, well and carefully, they ought to be able to go up with all hope and expectation of honours. If the student has left his reading to the last four months entirely, if he will yet read according to my final course steadily, though he must not expect anything more, he ought yet to have every prospect of passing. Some I hope will follow my advice throughout, though probably more will only look to it for the last four months, for there are, I fear, but comparatively few students who will follow out a regular plan for nearly two years and a half. For a period of four months better things may be hoped, and in trusting that many who through choice or necessity read by themselves may find help in these few pages, I would conclude by adding emphatically that I do not

for a moment profess that they will serve as well as actually going to read with some one in the habit of preparing students, for I consider the personal assistance of a law tutor of value in all cases.

LIST OF STATUTES.

(See hereon, ante, pp. 11, 12, 13, 29.)

I.—CONVEYANCING AND EQUITY.

13 Edw. 1, c. 1	.	.	<i>De Donis.</i>
18 Edw. 1, c. 1	.	.	<i>Quia Emptores.</i>
27 Hen. 8, c. 10	.	.	<i>Statute of Uses.</i>
13 Eliz. c. 5	.	.	<i>Fraudulent Dispositions.</i>
27 Eliz. c. 4	.	.	<i>Voluntary Conveyances.</i>
12 Car. 2, c. 14	.	.	<i>Abolishing Feudal Tenures.</i>
29 Car. 2, c. 3	.	.	<i>Statute of Frauds.</i>
4 Geo. 2, c. 28	.	.	<i>Landlord and Tenant.</i>
9 Geo. 2, c. 36	.	.	<i>Mortmain.</i>
34 Vict. c. 13	.	.	„ (<i>Public Parks Act</i>).
11 Geo. 2, c. 19	.	.	<i>Landlord and Tenant.</i>
39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 98	.	.	<i>Thellusson's Act.</i>
9 Geo. 4, c. 94	.	.	<i>Resignation Bonds.</i>
1 Will. 4, c. 40	.	.	<i>Undisposed of Residue.</i>
— c. 46	.	}	<i>Illusory Appointments.</i>
37 & 38 Vict. c. 37	.		
2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 71	.	.	<i>Prescription Act.</i>

3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 74 . *Fines and Recoveries Act.*

———— c. 104 . *Debts.*

———— c. 105 . *Dower.*

(Only as to the dower of women married since the 1st of
January, 1834.)

3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 106 . *Inheritance.*

(Only as to descents on or since the 1st of January, 1834.)

1 Vict. c. 26 . . . *Wills Act.*

(Only as to Wills made or revived on or since the 1st of
January, 1838.)

1 & 2 Vict. c. 110 .
27 & 28 Vict. c. 112 . } *Judgments.*

(29th July, 1864.)

8 & 9 Vict. c. 106. . *Real Property Amendment.*

(1st October, 1845.)

8 & 9 Vict. c. 112. . *Satisfied Terms.*

10 & 11 Vict. c. 96 . *Trustee Relief Act.*

12 & 13 Vict. c. 26 . *Defects in Leases under Powers.*

13 & 14 Vict. c. 60 . *Trustee Act, 1850.*

14 & 15 Vict. c. 25 . *Agricultural Fixtures and Em-
blements.*

38 & 39 Vict. c. 92, }
ss. 51 and 53. } *Agricultural Holdings Act.*

17 & 18 Vict. c. 113 .

30 & 31 Vict. c. 69 . } *Mortgages and Vendors' Liens.*

40 & 41 Vict. c. 34 . }

- 18 & 19 Vict. c. 43 . *Infants Settlement Act.*
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 57 . *Married Women's Reversionary
Interests.*
 22 & 23 Vict. c. 35 . *Lord St. Leonards' Act.*
 23 Vict. c. 38 . *Amendment thereof, &c.*
 23 & 24 Vict. c. 145 . *Lord Cranworth's Act.*
 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89 .
 30 & 31 Vict. c. 131 .
 40 & 41 Vict. c. 26 .
 42 & 43 Vict. c. 76 .
 25 & 26 Vict. c. 108 . *Trustees' Power as to selling
Land, reserving Minerals.*
 30 & 31 Vict. c. 48 . *Auctions.*
 ————— c. 132 . *Investment of Trust Funds.*
 31 Vict. c. 4 . *Sales of Reversions.*
 (1st January, 1868.)
 31 & 32 Vict. c. 40 .
 39 & 40 Vict. c. 17 .
 32 & 33 Vict. c. 46 . *Specialties and Simple Contracts.*
 (As to persons dying after the 1st of January, 1870.)
 33 Vict. c. 14 . *Naturalisation Act, 1870.*
 33 & 34 Vict. c. 93 . *Married Women's Property Act.*
 (9th August, 1870.)
 37 & 38 Vict. c. 50 . *Amendment thereof.*
 36 & 37 Vict. c. 66 . *Judicature Act, 1873.*
 37 & 38 Vict. c. 57 . *Real Property Limitations Act.*
 (1st January, 1879.)

37 & 38 Vict. c. 78	.	<i>Vendors and Purchasers Act.</i>
38 & 39 Vict. c. 77	.	<i>Judicature Act, 1875.</i>
———— c. 87	.	<i>Land Transfer Act, 1875.</i>
———— c. 91	.	<i>Trade Marks Registration Act,</i> 1875.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 18	.	<i>Leases and Sales of Settled</i> <i>Estates.</i>
———— c. 33	.	<i>Contingent Remainders.</i>
42 & 43 Vict. c. 78	.	<i>Supreme Court of Judicature</i> <i>(Officers) Act, 1879.</i>

II.—COMMON LAW.

21 Jac. 1, c. 16	.	} <i>Limitation.</i>
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 27	.	
———— c. 42	.	
37 & 38 Vict. c. 57	.	} <i>Statute of Frauds.</i>
29 Car. 2, c. 3	.	
1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 78	.	
18 & 19 Vict. c. 67	.	} <i>Bills of Exchange.</i>
41 Vict. c. 13	.	
6 & 7 Geo. 4, c. 94	.	
5 & 6 Vict. c. 39	.	} <i>Factors' Acts.</i>
40 & 41 Vict. c. 39	.	
9 Geo. 4, c. 14	.	
1 Will. 4, c. 68	.	<i>Carriers.</i>
17 & 18 Vict. c. 31	.	„ (<i>Railway and Canal</i> <i>Traffic Act.)</i>

1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 58	. <i>Interpleader.</i>
6 & 7 Vict. c. 85	. }
14 & 15 Vict. c. 99	. }
32 & 33 Vict. c. 68	. } <i>Evidence.</i>
42 Vict. c. 11	. }
6 & 7 Vict. c. 96	. <i>Libel.</i>
9 & 10 Vict. c. 93	. <i>Lord Campbell's Act.</i>
27 & 28 Vict. c. 95	. <i>Amendment thereof.</i>
16 & 17 Vict. c. 59	. <i>Forged Indorsements on Cheques.</i>
19 & 20 Vict. c. 97	. <i>Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856.</i>
26 & 27 Vict. c. 41	. }
41 & 42 Vict. c. 38	. } <i>Innkeepers.</i>
28 & 29 Vict. c. 60	. <i>Dogs—Scienter.</i>
———— c. 86	. <i>Partnership Act.</i>
30 & 31 Vict. c. 142	. <i>County Courts Act, 1867 — Costs.</i>
31 & 32 Vict. c. 54	. <i>Judgment Extension Act.</i>
32 & 33 Vict. c. 62	. }
41 & 42 Vict. c. 54	. } <i>Debtors Act, 1869, and Amendment thereof.</i>
33 & 34 Vict. c. 28	. }
37 & 38 Vict. c. 68	. }
38 & 39 Vict. c. 79	. } <i>Solicitors.</i>
33 & 34 Vict. c. 30	. <i>Garnishee Orders.</i>
34 & 35 Vict. c. 79	. <i>Lodgers' Goods Protection Act.</i>
37 & 38 Vict. c. 62	. <i>Infants' Relief Act.</i>
41 & 42 Vict. c. 31	. <i>Bills of Sale.</i>

41 & 42 Vict. c. 33	.	<i>Dentists.</i>
42 & 43 Vict. c. 19	.	<i>Habitual Drunkards Act.</i>
———— c. 59	.	<i>Civil Procedure Acts Repeal Act, 1879.</i>

III.—BANKRUPTCY.

32 & 33 Vict. c. 71	.	<i>The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.</i>
34 & 35 Vict. c. 50	.	<i>Bankruptcy Disqualification Act, 1871.</i>

IV.—CRIMINAL.

4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 36	.	<i>Central Criminal Court.</i>
6 & 7 Vict. c. 96	.	} <i>Libel.</i>
8 & 9 Vict. c. 75	.	
11 Vict. c. 12	.	<i>Treason Felony Act.</i>
11 & 12 Vict. c. 78	.	<i>Crown Cases Reserved.</i>
14 & 15 Vict. c. 100	.	<i>Amendments of Indictments.</i>
22 & 23 Vict. c. 17	.	} <i>Vexatious Indictments.</i>
30 & 31 Vict. c. 35	.	
24 & 25 Vict. c. 94	.	<i>Accessories.</i>
———— c. 96	.	<i>Larceny, &c.</i>
———— c. 97	.	<i>Malicious Injuries to Property.</i>
———— c. 98	.	<i>Forgery.</i>
———— c. 99	.	<i>Coinage Offences.</i>
———— c. 100	.	<i>Offences against the Person.</i>

25 & 26 Vict. c. 88	.	<i>Forgery of Trade Marks.</i>
26 & 27 Vict. c. 103	.	<i>Servant taking Master's Corn to feed Master's Horses.</i>
27 & 28 Vict. c. 47	.	<i>Penal Servitude not less than Five Years.</i>
28 Vict. c. 18	.	<i>Evidence.</i>
31 & 32 Vict. c. 116	.	<i>Larceny and Embezzlement by Partner.</i>
33 & 34 Vict. c. 23	.	<i>Forfeitures for Treason and Felony abolished.</i>
33 & 34 Vict. c. 52	} . {	<i>Extradition Act, 1870, and Amendment thereof.</i>
36 & 37 Vict. c. 60		
34 & 35 Vict. c. 31	.	<i>Trade Union Act, 1871.</i>
40 & 41 Vict. c. 14	.	<i>Evidence.</i>
41 & 42 Vict. c. 73	.	<i>Territorial Waters Act.</i>
42 Vict. c. 1	.	<i>Spring Assize Act, 1879.</i>
42 & 43 Vict. c. 18	.	<i>Racecourse Licensing Act, 1879.</i>
———— c. 22	.	<i>Prosecution of Offences Act, 1879.</i>
———— c. 34	.	<i>Children's Dangerous Per- formance Act, 1879.</i>
———— c. 49	.	<i>Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879.</i>
———— c. 55	.	<i>Prevention of Crime Act, 1879.</i>

V.—PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

- 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 . *The Court of Probate Act, 1857.*
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 56 . *The Confirmation and Probate Act.*
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 95 . *Court of Probate Act, 1858.*
 24 & 25 Vict. c. 114 . *Wills of Personal Estate made by British Subjects.*
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 . *Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857.*
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 93 . *Legitimacy Declaration Act, 1858.*
 41 Vict. c. 19 . . *Matrimonial Causes Act.*

VI.—ADMIRALTY.

- 3 & 4 Vict. c. 65 . . *Admiralty Practice and Jurisdiction.*
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104 . *Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.*
 24 Vict. c. 10 . . *Admiralty Court Act, 1861.*
 25 & 26 Vict. c. 63 . *Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1862.*
 30 & 31 Vict. c. 124 . *Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1867.*
 31 & 32 Vict. c. 71 . *County Courts Admiralty Jurisdiction Act.*
 32 & 33 Vict. c. 51 . *County Courts Admiralty Jurisdiction Amendment Act.*

VII.—ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

31 Eliz. c. 6	.	.	<i>Simony.</i>
3 & 4 Vict. c. 86	.	.	<i>The Church Discipline Act.</i>
34 & 35 Vict. c. 43	.	.	<i>The Dilapidations Act, 1871.</i>
———— c. 44	.	.	<i>The Incumbents Resignation Act, 1871.</i>
———— c. 45	.	.	<i>Sequestration Amendment Act, 1871.</i>
37 & 38 Vict. c. 85	.	.	<i>The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1871.</i>

LIST OF QUESTIONS.

TO BE ANSWERED AS EXPLAINED *ante*, pp. 20, 23.

I. COMMON LAW.

1. What is meant by a warranty, and what are the different remedies on its breach?

(Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law,* 84, 85.)

2. State the cases in which a person may still be imprisoned for debt.

(*Ib.*, 297-300.)

3. State what things are privileged (a) from distress, and (b) from execution?

(Indermaur's Epit., 4th ed., 29.)

4. What constitutes a partnership? State very shortly the provisions of 28 & 29 Vict. c. 86, on this subject.

(Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law, 110, 111.)

5. In what different ways may a partnership be dissolved, and when will the Court decree a dissolution?

(*Ib.* 113, 114.)

6. What is the leading case on the liability of inn-

* The pages of this work refer to the first edition. A second edition is however in course of preparation and will shortly appear.

keepers? State shortly how their liability has been lessened by legislation.

(Indermaur's Epit., 4th ed., 9.)

7. Define a lien. Do you know any case in which it is not merely a passive right?

(Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law, 78; 41 & 42 Vict. c. 38.)

8. Explain stoppage *in transitu*. How may the right be lost.

(Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law, 79.)

9. What is necessary to constitute a valid guarantee, and how may it be put an end to?

(*Ib.*, 40-41.)

10. Distinguish between primary and secondary evidence, and state when the latter is admitted.

(*Ib.*, 374.)

11. When is an entry by a deceased person of some fact admissible in evidence in proof thereof? Distinguish between the cases of *Price v. Earl of Torrington* and *Higham v. Ridgway*.

(Indermaur's Epit., 4th ed., 22, 23.)

12. What is it necessary to prove to entitle the plaintiff to succeed in an action for damages for the bite of a dog?

(Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law, 271-273.)

13. State generally when a master will be liable (a) on contracts entered into by his servant, and (b) for injuries committed by his servant.

(Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law, 162, 163.)

14. Define and distinguish between libel and slander, shewing when it is necessary for the plaintiff, to enable him to obtain a verdict, to prove special damage.

(*Ib.*, 303, 312, 315.)

15. When will an agreement which operates in restraint of trade be valid? Can part of such agreement be allowed to be good, and the remainder only bad?

(Indermaur's Epit., 4th ed., 27, 28.)

16. To enable a person to give evidence, what religious belief on his part was necessary, and how has this been now altered?

(*Ib.*, 31, 32.)

17. What will be the effect (a) of a creditor appointing his debtor executor; and (b) of a debtor appointing his creditor executor?

(Williams' Pers. Ppy., 10th ed., 370, 372.)

18. What is meant by fixtures? What right of removing fixtures have tenants by common law and by statute?

(Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law, 55-57.)

19. A person having stolen a bank note or a bill of exchange, passes it to another *bonâ fide* and for valuable consideration. Can the person from whom it was stolen recover it from him?

(Indermaur's Epit., 4th ed., 33.)

20. In what different ways may a cheque be crossed? Explain the object of crossing a cheque "not negotiable."

(Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law, 141.)

21. To enable the owner of a bill to sue the drawer, is it always necessary that notice of its dishonour should have been given to him?

(Indermaur's Epit., 4th ed. 48.)

22. If two or more persons make a joint and several promissory note, and to prevent the operation of the Statute of Limitations, *one* of them acknowledges the debt, or makes a part payment, will this acknowledgment or part payment by one prevent the statute running as against the other or others?

(9 Geo. 4, c. 14, s. 1 ;

19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 14.)

23. What are the requisites of a simple contract?

(Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law, 27.)

24. What are the differences between bills of exchange and promissory notes, and other simple contracts?

(*Ib.*, 135, 136.)

25. If a lease is made which is void under the Statute of Frauds, has the lessee any, and what, tenancy, and by what terms does he hold?

(Indermaur's Epit., 4th ed., 51.)

26. What is the nature of the contract of life assurance, and how does it differ from the contract of fire assurance?

(*Ib.* 55, 56.)

27. Give a short general statement of the liability of agents on contracts entered into for their principals.

(*Ib.*, 59-61.)

28. What is the general rule as to the nature of the damages that can be shewn in an action? Illustrate your answer by reference to the case of *Hadley v. Baxendale*.

(*Ib.*, 68.)

29. State shortly the law as it at present stands, on the subject of crossed cheques.

(Indermaur's Principles of the Common Law, 139-141.)

30. State shortly the law as to a husband's liability on his wife's contracts when she is living separate and apart from him.

(Indermaur's Epit., 4th ed., 62-64.)

II. CONVEYANCING AND EQUITY.

31. Give a concise statement of the past and present laws as to the effect of judgments on land.

(Prideaux's Convyg., 9th ed., vol. i., 150-161 ;
Deane's Principles of Convyg., 133-137.)

32. What is the position of a purchaser in respect of judgments entered up since 27 & 28 Vict. c. 112 ?

(Prideaux's Convyg., 9th ed., vol. i., 160, 161 ;
Deane's Principles of Convyg., 136.)

33. A debtor contracts to sell his lands. Before completion can a judgment creditor take his lands in execution ?

(Prideaux's Convyg., 9th ed., vol. i., 159.)

34. What is the title to be shewn to lands which have been the subject of an exchange ?

(*Ib.*, vol. i., p. 8 ;
8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, s. 4.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 118, s. 147.)

35. What is the limit to the creation of executory interests ?

(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 18.)

36. What are the periods allowed by 39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 98, for the accumulation of income ? What is the result of a direction to accumulate income exceeding the period thus allowed ?

(*Ib.*, 18, 19.)

37. Give a short summary of the law as to Mortmain.

(Deane's Principles of Convyg., 121-129.)

38. What title must be shewn to tithes? and what to allotments under an Inclosure Act?

(Prideaux's Convyg., 9th ed., vol. i., 7.)

39. Is a covenant not to assign without license a usual covenant in a lease?

(*Ib.*, vol. ii., 18.)

40. A lessee covenants not to assign without license, and afterwards becomes bankrupt. Does the lease pass to the trustees?

(*Ib.*)

41. Define an easement. How may an easement be extinguished?

(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 8.)

42. What will amount to a sufficient reduction into possession by the husband of the wife's choses in action?

(Prideaux's Convyg., 9th ed., vol. ii., 158.)

43. Is a husband entitled to curtesy out of any and which of the following properties: (a) A reversion or remainder; (b) an equity of redemption; (c) a trust estate; (d) an estate limited to a wife for her separate use?

(*Ib.*, vol. ii., 155.)

44. Under a power of appointment amongst children, the appointor appointed part to children and part to grandchildren. Is such appointment good?

(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 13.)

45. Give an outline of the different parts of an ordinary marriage settlement of real estate.

(See Precedents in Prideaux's Convyg.)

46. Also of personal estate.

(*Ib.*)

47. State the rules for construction of testamentary gifts to children.

(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 25.)

48. A. makes his will, bequeathing £1000 to B., his son. B. makes a will, containing a general bequest, and dies during A.'s life, leaving issue. A. afterwards dies without revoking his will. What becomes of the legacy?

(1 Vict. c. 26, s. 33;

Prideaux's Convyg., 9th ed., vol. ii., 386.)

49. What is meant by a lapse? If a legacy is to one "and his executors, &c.," will this prevent a lapse? What is the effect of a declaration in a will that a legacy shall not lapse? What alteration has been made by statute in the law as to lapses?

(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 28;

1 Vict. c. 26, ss. 32 and 33.)

50. On a sale, how do you prove the following:—
(1) Discharge from land tax; (2) Inrolled deeds; (3) Bankruptcy proceedings; (4) Recoveries; (5) Fines; (6) Descents; (7) Intestacy; and (8) Payment of succession duty?

(Prideaux's Convyg., 9th ed., vol. i., pp. 137–142.)

51. State the distinctions between executed and executory trusts, and illustrate your answer by reference to the case of *Lord Glenorchy v. Bosville*.

(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 35.)

52. A trustee renews a lease in his own name after a refusal of the lessor to renew for the benefit of the *cestui que trust*. Can he hold such renewed lease for his own benefit? State the reason.

(*Ib.*, 40.)

53. What is the liability of a purchaser to see to the application of the purchase-money? Does this apply to a sale of leaseholds?

(22 & 23 Vict. c. 35, s. 23;

23 & 24 Vict. c. 145, s. 29;

Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 44.)

54. What is the difference between the contribution of sureties at law and in equity?

(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 46.)

55. Illustrate the maxim of "Equality is Equity" by reference to the case of *Lake v. Craddock*.

(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 33, 34.)

56. What is the effect of sections 30 and 31 of the Wills Act (1 Vict. c. 26); and what was the rule previously?

(Jarman on Wills, 3rd ed., vol. ii. 296.)

57. A. pays the purchase-money of certain property, and takes a conveyance in the name of B. Does B. take the property beneficially? Would it make any difference if B. were the child of A.?

(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd Ed., 48.)

58. When will Equity relieve in the case of defective execution of a power?

(*Ib.*, 15.)

59. Will Equity relieve in the case of non-execution of a power? and if so, when?

(*Ib.*)

60. State the law as to illusory appointments.

(1 Will. 4, c. 46;

37 & 38 Vict. c. 37.)

61. A power of jointuring was executed in favour of a wife, but with an agreement that the wife should receive part as an annuity for her own benefit, and the residue to

be applied in payment of the husband's debts. Is this a good execution of the power?

(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 13, 14.)

62. A. makes an assignment of a *chose in action* to B., who does not give notice of the assignment. A. becomes bankrupt. Is the assignment good against the trustee in bankruptcy?

(Prideaux's Convyg., 9th ed., vol. i., pp. 501.)

63. When does a mortgage of fixtures require registration under the Bills of Sale Act, 1878? Does a mortgage of growing crops require registration?

(*Ib.*, vol. i., 735, 736.)

64. What is the best mode of framing a bill of sale? Give the chief alterations as to bills of sale made by the 41 & 42 Vict. c. 31.

(*Ib.*, vol. i., 757, 731.)

65. What is the effect of a stipulation in a bill of sale that it shall extend to after-acquired property?

(*Ib.*, vol. i., 757-759.)

66. What debts, incurred by a married woman, bind her separate estate? Will a bond do so?

(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 57.)

67. What is meant by the wife's "equity to a settle-

ment"? If there was a settlement on the marriage, will the wife have any further equity to a settlement? Does the right extend in any and what way to the children of the marriage?

(*Ib.*, 55, 56.)

68. What words will be sufficient to give a separate estate to the wife? Will a gift to a woman "for her sole benefit" confer on her a separate property?

(Snell's Principles of Equity, 5th ed., 349.)

69. Will the Court of Equity ever, and if ever when, decree specific performance of a parol contract?

(*Ib.*, 530.)

70. Of what nature must contracts be for which an action will lie for specific performance? Illustrate your answer by reference to the case of *Cuddee v. Rutter*.

(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 68.)

71. Explain and illustrate the maxim of "Where the equities are equal the law shall prevail" by reference to either the case of *Bassett v. Nosworthy* or *Marsh v. Lee*.

(*Ib.* 62-64.)

72. A lessee covenants to pay "all taxes." Must he pay the property tax?

(Prideaux's Conveyg., 9th ed., vol. ii., pp. 16, 17.)

73. Lands in a register county were settled by a deed which was not registered. They were then settled on a second marriage, but with notice of the former settlement, and the second settlement was registered. Which of the two settlements is to be preferred, and why?

(Indermaur's *Epit.*, 3rd ed., 77.)

74. A parent gives a legacy of £1000 to his child, and afterwards, on the child's marriage, advances him £500. Does this affect the legacy in any way?

(Indermaur's *Epit.*, 3rd ed., 83.)

75. A settlement on marriage contains the usual covenant to settle after-acquired property. The wife is an infant at the time. What will be the effect of the covenant?

(Prideaux's *Convyg.*, 9th ed., vol. ii., p. 187.)

76. Does a covenant to settle after-acquired property of the wife bind property given to her separate use?

(*Ib.*)

77. If an agreement is entered into upon the supposition of a right, and it afterwards turns out that the right is on the other side, is the agreement binding? What is the general rule as to agreements entered into to save the honour of a family?

(Indermaur's *Epit.*, 3rd ed., 90.)

78. When trustees or executors join in signing a receipt what is the inference as to receiving the money, and can such inference be rebutted? Is there any difference in such a case between the position of trustees and executors?
(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 92.)

79. Gift by will to a class as joint tenants. One of the class attests the will. What is the effect of this?
(1 Vict. c. 26;

Prideaux's Convyg., 9th ed., vol. ii., 358.)

80. When, as a general rule, will words of recommendation or wish in a will be held to create a trust?

(Indermaur's Epit., 3rd ed., 14;
Snell's Principles of Equity, 5th ed., 103-109.)

III. PRACTICE.

81. How do you commence proceedings (a) in the Common Law Divisions, (b) in the Chancery Division?
(Indermaur's Manual of Practice, 29, 92.)

82. State the consequence of a defendant not appearing (a) in the Common Law Divisions, (b) in the Chancery Division.
(*Ib.*, 39, 92.)

83. Explain, with regard to Common Law matters, what is meant by proceeding under Order xiv.
(*Ib.*, 43.)

84. The like question as to Chancery matters with regard to Order xv.

(See Order xv.)

85. Give some of the chief alterations in pleadings introduced by the Judicature Acts.

(Indermaur's Manual of Practice, 45, 47.)

86. Sketch the different proceedings in an action throughout in the Common Law Division.

(*Ib.*, part II.)

87. With reference to the preceding question, state what additional proceedings usually take place in Chancery matters.

(*Ib.*, part III.)

88. How is evidence taken both at the trial and on interlocutory proceedings (a) in the Common Law Divisions, (b) in the Chancery Division?

(*Ib.*, 73, 94, 110.)

89. What is the object of giving notices to produce and to inspect and admit respectively?

(*Ib.*, 71, 72.)

90. Upon what terms may a trial be postponed?

(*Ib.*, 77.)

91. Explain the following expressions:—Short notice of trial, withdrawing a juror, nonsuit, judgment *quando acciderint*.

(*Ib.*, 70, 77, 86.)

92. What are the different modes of enforcing a judgment or order?

(*Ib.*, 81, 86.)

93. When may a plaintiff be compelled to give security for costs?

(*Ib.*, 66.)

94. How do you procure the evidence of (a) a witness in Scotland or Ireland, (b) a witness in France, (c) a witness in Canada, (d) a witness in custody on civil process, (e) a witness in custody on criminal process?

(*Ib.*, 73, 74.)

95. With regard to Chancery practice, explain what is meant by a cause being heard "short," and state when it may be so heard.

(*Ib.*, 97.)

96. Is the Chief Clerk's certificate in Chancery proceedings absolutely binding on the parties, or how may it be appealed against?

(*Ib.*, 103, 104.)

97. Give an instance of commencing proceedings by petition, motion, and summons respectively.

(*Ib.*, part III., ch. 5.)

98. Explain the difference between a *distringas* and a stop order.

(*Ib.*, 113, 131.)

56 SELF-PREPARATION FOR FINAL EXAMINATION.

99. After the certificate of the Chief Clerk in Chancery proceedings, how is the cause brought to a conclusion?

(Ib., 115.)

100. Within what time, and how, must an appeal be brought from judgments and orders of the Court?

(Ib., 133, 134.)

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

THE remaining (a) Solicitors' Final Examinations throughout the year 1880 will take place on 13th and 14th April, 15th and 16th June, and 9th and 10th November. Candidates may be examined after the expiration of their articles, or, where their articles expire between 10th January and 15th April, at the January examinations; when between 14th April and 22nd May, at the April examination; when between 21st May and 2nd November, at the June examination; and when between 1st November and 11th January, at the November examination. Forty-two days' notice to the secretary of the Incorporated Law Society is necessary, and the fee is £5; a renewed notice must be given fourteen days before the date of the examination, and in this case the fee is £2 10s. At the time of the notice being given, articles, and any assignment thereof, or supplemental articles, with the preliminary certificate or evidence of exemption thereof, and the intermediate certificate and answers to questions as to due service and conduct up to that time, must be left at the office of the Incorporated Law Society. The subjects of the examination are:—1. Principles of Law and Procedure; (A.) In matters usually determined or administered in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice; (B.) In matters usually determined or administered in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas,

(a) The January Examination was held on 13th and 14th January last.

and Exchequer Divisions of the High Court of Justice; 2. Principles of the Law of Real and Personal Property and the Practice of Conveyancing; 3. The Law and Practice of Bankruptcy; 4. Criminal Law and Practice, and Proceedings before Justices of the Peace; 5. The Law and Practice of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, and Ecclesiastical Law and Practice. *The subjects numbered 3, 4, and 5 are, however, optional.*

SUMMARY OF REGULATIONS AS TO SOLICITORS' HONOURS EXAMINATION AND SPECIAL PRIZES.

(As lately published by the Law Society.)

HONOURS.

(Rules, 28 March, 1879.)

NOTICE of the desire of a candidate to compete for honours (which are confined to candidates under 26 years of age) must be given when he gives notice of final examination.

The examination for honours will be held at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society in the same week as the Final Examination, and as a general rule on the Friday in those weeks respectively.

The subjects for the Honours Examination will be the same as those specified for the Final Examination.

Candidates considered deserving of honorary distinction at the Honours Examination will be arranged in three classes, viz. :—

Class 1. The candidates will be arranged in order of merit, and each of them will receive a prize in addition to his class certificate.

Class 2. The candidates will be arranged alphabetically, and each of them will receive a class certificate.

Class 3. The candidates will be arranged alphabetically, and each of them will receive a class certificate.

The names of all candidates who attain honorary distinction will be printed in the Annual Report of the Incorporated Law Society.

At each Honours Examination the following prizes will be awarded, if the standard justifies the issue of a first-class list of candidates :—

Prize.	Value.
Clement's Inn Prize	£10 10 0
Clifford's Inn Prize	5 5 0
New Inn Prize	5 5 0
Law Society's Prize (as many as may be required)	5 5 0 each.

The value of each prize will be expended in the purchase of legal, historical, or constitutional works, to be selected by the prizeman. They will be bound at the Society's expense and stamped with its arms.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

The following prizes will be awarded according to the result of the *Honours Examination* during the year, viz. :—

The Beardon Prize.—Being the dividend on £3333 6s. 8d. Consolidated Bank Annuities. Open to all candidates under 26 years of age who shall have served under articles of clerkship in England or Wales. Awarded by the Council to the candidate passing one of the Final Examinations who shall have obtained honorary distinction, and shown thereat, or at any subsequent Special Examination held for the purpose, such acquaintance with the theory, principles, and

practice of the law, as shall, in the opinion of the Council, entitle him to the prize.

The Scott Scholarship.—Being the dividend on £1265 preferential $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company's Stock (1863). Open to all candidates who shall have entered into articles of clerkship in England or Wales, without regard to age or period of service of clerkship, and is tenable for one year.

The Scholarship is awarded by the Council, at or after the Final Examination in each Michaelmas Term, to the candidate who in that term, or in Hilary, Easter, or Trinity Terms preceding, shall have passed such Final Examination, and who, from his acquaintance with the theory, principles, and practice of law, shall, in the opinion of the Council, be best entitled to the Scholarship.

The Broderip Gold Medal.—Purchased with the dividend on £333 6s. 8d., £3 per cent. Reduced Annuities. Awarded after Michaelmas Term in each year, and open to those candidates who shall not have completed their twenty-sixth year at the time of passing their examination, and who shall have been examined in the then current year, and considered by the council to be first in order of merit, and having shown themselves best acquainted with the Law of Real Property and the practice of Conveyancing, and having otherwise passed a satisfactory examination, and to whom honorary distinction shall have been awarded.

The following special prizes are of a local character :—

Mr. Timpron Marten's Gold Medal, for Liverpool candidates. Being the dividend on £237 12s. 6d., £3 per cent. Consols. Open to those candidates only who are not above 25 years of age at the time of passing their examination, and who have been originally articulated to an attorney or solicitor, or firm of attorneys or solicitors, carrying on business in Liverpool, and have passed not less than two-thirds of the entire

period of service under their articles of clerkship in that town.

The medal is awarded, after Michaelmas Term in each year, to the candidate reported to the Council by the Examiners as having passed the best examination during the year, and obtained honorary distinction.

Mr. John Atkinson's Gold Medal for Liverpool and Preston candidates. Being the dividends on £105, £4 per cent. perpetual debenture stock in the London and North Western Railway Company. Open to those candidates who are not above 25 years of age at the time of passing their examination, and who have been originally articulated to an attorney or solicitor, or firm of attorneys or solicitors, carrying on business in Liverpool or Preston, and have passed not less than two-third parts of the entire period of their service under their articles of clerkship in one of those towns.

The medal is awarded, after Michaelmas Term in each year, to the candidate who shall be considered by the Council to be first in order of merit, and having shown himself best acquainted with the Law of Real Property and the Practice of Conveyancing, and having otherwise passed a satisfactory examination, and being entitled to honorary distinction.

The Birmingham Law Society's Gold Medal, value £10, for Birmingham candidates. Open only to those candidates who have been originally articulated to an attorney or solicitor practising in Birmingham, and who have passed at least two-thirds of their term of service under articles in Birmingham, and who are under the age of 26 at the time of their Final Examination.

The medal is awarded, after every Michaelmas Term, to the candidate who shall be reported by the Council as having been declared by the Examiners to be first in order of merit among the candidates examined in the current year, and recommended by the Examiners as entitled to honorary

distinction, and to whom on such recommendation the Council have awarded one of their prizes, or one of the prizes of the Inns of Chancery placed at their disposal.

The Stephen Heelis Prize, for Manchester and Salford candidates. Being the dividends on £423 14s. 8d., bank annuities. Open to candidates originally articulated (who have not completed their twenty-sixth year at the time of the examination) to an attorney or solicitor, or firm of attorneys or solicitors, carrying on business in the city of Manchester or municipal borough of Salford, and have passed not less than two-third parts of the entire period of service under their articles of clerkship in that city or borough.

The medal is awarded, after Michaelmas Term in every year, to the candidate reported to the Council (by the Examiners) as having passed the best examination during the year as entitled to a prize or a certificate of honorary distinction.

APPENDIX B.

 THE STUDY OF THE LAW FOR THE PROFESSION
 OF A SOLICITOR.*

It is my object under this heading to deal with the general course of the studies of a Solicitor's articled clerk, for the purpose of arriving at an answer to the question whether the course of such studies can be called satisfactory. I trust at some subsequent time to deal with education for the Bar, but I prefer first to take this subject, as, in my opinion, calling much more for observation and amendment than the other.

The profession or business of a Solicitor is, it cannot be denied, one of very great importance, for the solicitor has frequently matters of great weight devolving on him; great confidence is placed in him, and he has to advise not only on questions of law, but on matters of policy and discretion, often more difficult to deal with than mere questions of law. It is true that in most matters of law it has become the fashion to consult Counsel, but it must be remembered that at any rate the Solicitor has, in the first instance, to see the point involved, and to place it before Counsel, and also that on him the great practical work falls of getting up a case coming before the Court, and instructing Counsel. The Solicitor, therefore, should essentially be not merely a man acquainted with the theory of the law, but with a practical mind, and the studies to fit him for his profession must necessarily appertain both to practice and theory.

* Being an Essay by the Author reprinted from the *Law Students' Journal* of 1st January, 1879.

I may fairly commence with the student just articulated, without going here into the subject of his education prior to articles, merely premising that though it often turns out that men of little or no education make excellent Solicitors, yet that, in my opinion, the higher the education received by the student prior to his articles the better for him, and the more likely he is to turn out a success. Also that though there may possibly be cases in which it is right to even dispense with the simple preliminary examination, yet the fewer of those cases that occur the better, and it is open to great doubt in my mind whether, indeed, that examination ought ever to be dispensed with. However, we will pass this point, and turn to the direct course of legal studies, or rather the direct courses open to the articulated clerk for obtaining that proficiency which is to fit him to be the adviser of others—in fact to act as a Solicitor.

The courses plainly open to the student are five, viz. :—

- (1) Observation and practical work in his principal's office;
- (2) Reading; (3) Public lectures and classes; (4) Law Student Societies; and (5) Private instruction.

The first course is a plain and manifest one, for it is only natural and necessary that anyone who aspires to practise as a Solicitor must see how that practice is carried on, both in its general idea and in its detail, for it would be absurd to place anyone, however well acquainted with the theory of the law, in the position of a practising Solicitor without his knowing something of the method of conducting and acting in his profession. I would, therefore, put, as the first and most important study of an articulated clerk, to thoroughly initiate himself into practical details; to begin at the very lowest step of the ladder, and not to think any detail too trivial to be attended to, for, as to build a house, we must have a foundation, so also to properly act in the highest points of practice it is necessary to be grounded in the

lowest. Fortunate, indeed, is the articled clerk who has both the inclination to thoroughly master all matters of practice and the means of doing so. As to inclination, there is no need for me to say anything. We all know that we may take a horse to the water, but can't compel him to drink; and so, unless the student desires, he will not do much good; but my observation as to the means demands explanation.

Firstly, it may happen that the articled clerk is unfortunate enough to get into an office where there is not much practice to be seen. This, however, rarely happens, for Solicitors without practice do not, as a rule, get articled clerks.

Secondly, instead of being ever put to real practice he is kept always at routine and drudgery, and never employed otherwise. Mind, I do not say that this often happens, but that it does happen I know, and that it ever should is wrong in the principal, as being unjust to the student, for though right and proper that at first he should get his hand in at copying and other elementary work, yet, as time goes on, he should be gradually elevated, and not kept continuously as at first.

Thirdly, he may be in an office where, though there is ample practice, yet no one takes the trouble to initiate him into it, and assist him at first. I know how much truth there is in this as regards a great mass of articled clerks, particularly those placed in large offices. Too often the principal, in receiving the articled clerk into his office, seems to consider that his whole duty is done, that he has earned the premium paid by allowing him a seat in his office, and that a good providence will wait on him, and some magical influence in the office, work him in due course of time into the practical Solicitor. The regular clerks have their own respective duties to perform, and do not care to

look after him, and in fact do not, and so the student is thrown on his own resources. He may pick up stray crumbs of practice if he will, and he may turn out all right; but, on the contrary, he may turn out all wrong, and at the end of his time know next to nothing about practice. I would forcibly call the attention of principals to this crying evil of not attending to their articled clerks, but leaving them to turn out as they may; but, at the same time, I do not want my remarks construed in too general and sweeping a sense. Some Solicitors do their duty by their articled clerks thoroughly, but I incline to the opinion that the majority do not,

The practice seen by the student in the country and in London of course differs much in its nature, and he is most fortunate who sees both. I would strongly advocate all articled clerks passing a portion of their time in London, if they will come up with the determination to work there, but, alas! too many of them—I may say the majority—come up, but don't work there, in the proper sense of the word "work." The reason is, of course, partly due to the fact that the London agent, to whose office the student goes, does not care whether he does any work or not; he is allowed a seat in the office, but that is all; he goes in and out as he likes, and little or no notice is taken of him; but the blame is often more with the student than the Solicitor here, for is it seldom that the country articled clerk comes up as with rejoicing from the trammels of the country for a brief season of enjoyment, and takes his last year out in London excitements? Then, again, there is the fact that the last period of the articled clerk must be almost exclusively given to reading, and really the time a country articled clerk ordinarily spends in a London office is not sufficient to give him a good insight into practice. It is not easy to suggest the remedy, but what occurs to me is that it would be an improvement if

country articled clerks were allowed to come up to London agents' offices without any assignment of articles for a longer period—say eighteen months, or even two years; and I am not at all sure but that it would be an improvement to make it an actual necessity for a certain portion of the student's time to be passed in London. If this were so, we should not so often hear the outcry made by country articled clerks—and made, at present, with justice—against a very practical examination.

Reading must, of course, be placed side by side with practical work. No man can become a good lawyer without a fair amount of reading of the laws, in the same way that no one can become a good practical lawyer by books only; in fact reading the theory of the law, and acting in its practice, constitute the gist of an articled clerk's means of acquiring proficiency in his profession, and the other means which I have mentioned are merely ancillary to these. In dealing generally with the study of the law, I cannot here go into the details of the books which should be perused—in fact, to do so would only be to re-write what I have already written in my 'Self-Preparation for the Final Examination,' to which any of my readers who want assistance on this point are referred. Suffice it to say that up to the time of his Intermediate Examination the student's course is marked out for him by the examiners, who determine on what books he is to be examined, and up to this time I do not recommend going very much beyond those works; afterwards let the student widen his range of reading, and gradually, as the time of his Final Examination approaches, let him focus and condense what he has previously read.

Passing now from the two essentials of being in a Solicitor's office and of reading, I come next to the means open to students of public lectures and classes. I use the word "public" to distinguish this means of acquiring knowledge from what I

have styled "private instruction," and its chief instance is furnished in those lectures and classes in London under the auspices of the Incorporated Law Society. Lectures in themselves are good, and, when united with classes founded on the subject of those lectures, they are very good. But the disadvantage of lectures is the impossibility of making them suit all hearers, of whom some are necessarily more advanced than others: parts of the lecture are too elementary for some, and parts too advanced. Then again the essential of a good lecture is a good lecturer, which essential does not always exist at the Incorporated Law Society, or anywhere else; for instance, the lecturers do not seem always chosen for their lecturing capabilities, and then again, and above all, the earnest attention of students is necessary, and from some one or more of the circumstances I have hinted at, it often turns out that the time devoted to lectures is wasted. Yet altogether I would say, even taking this means with its defects, it may prove useful, and had better be followed when opportunity occurs, at any rate to some limited extent.

Law students' societies, in my opinion, form a most useful means of education for students. It is not merely that they are useful in enabling one to acquire fluency in speech, but they teach self-reliance and self-confidence; form an incentive to the looking up of legal points from time to time, thus enabling the student to acquire, almost unwittingly, some legal knowledge, and they bring students in contact with one another, and cause a general interchange of ideas, to say nothing of their being often the origin of useful acquaintanceships and friendships throughout one's professional career. They now exist very extensively throughout the kingdom, and the more they exist, and the more they are used, the better. Every law student who has the opportunity of joining one should do so, and not merely join it, but use its advantages properly, looking up the questions for dis-

cussion at debates with care, and speaking on these subjects as often as he can, and in doing so let him endeavour to discuss the points in question with as much earnestness as if they were real actual cases in which he was concerned, and by doing so, insensibly, considerable legal knowledge must be acquired. Law students' societies too, form a pleasant change from other studies, partaking indeed of relaxation, and often furnishing an interest to those unable to feel any in the more ordinary course of study.

Private instruction forms the last, but I hardly think the least important, means that I have mentioned for acquiring the necessary amount of knowledge; and by private instruction, of course, I mean what passes sometimes by the name of "coaching," or "cramming." But my expression of "private instruction" is a comprehensive term, embracing both the foregoing, and a great deal more, and whether the private instruction resolves itself into the one or the other, or something more, depends upon the student himself. It is, of course, now common enough for law students to go for a few months, prior to their examinations, to one of the many law tutors; and I think there are but few principals who would not recommend such a course to their articled clerks. Being, myself, one of those who read with students for their examinations, it might be considered invidious were I to dwell too much on, and advocate too strongly, this means of acquiring knowledge; but I am, nevertheless, forced to say something of it in treating of the present subject. Were all students industrious and apt at law, and did all principals devote themselves a great deal to them in directing their studies, and—I must add—were they all competent to do so, which they naturally are not, there would be but little need of "coaches." But as this state of things is not, and cannot be, coaches must exist, for by them the industrious and well-read student is, as it were, pointed off and completed, the

nervous made somewhat confident, and those who know but little are enabled to reach successfully the goal of their studies. Of course it is a pity that there are those who, as I have mildly put it, "know but little," yet let one not be hard on them; some nature has not intended for lawyers, and many are not so sinning as sinned against in the details of a system of education for the law, which, instead of educating them, leaves them not educated.

Let no one think I am advocating a system of cramming, and depending on a short course of private instruction. I am doing nothing of the sort; but I say that it is a means that should, if possible, be taken advantage of by all law students, and let them be well or badly up in their studies, they ought to benefit by it. I derived benefit from it myself, and I never knew anyone yet who did not.

I must conclude my subject, which space has permitted me but to deal with in a most general way, and from what I have written I wish to throw out as my conclusion, that our means for the education of solicitors is not satisfactory—is not, in fact, as it should be. The best mode of improvement I do not propose to deal with here, for it is a subject open to much discussion, and demanding a separate consideration; but in the meantime I would suggest that all principals would do well to remember they have a duty to perform towards their articled clerks, and that the latter should take advantage to the fullest of the several means which exist, and which I have pointed out, for acquiring proficiency in their profession.

MR. INDERMAUR'S BOOKS FOR STUDENTS.

"Mr. Indermaur's books are admirably adapted to the purpose for which they are written, and we heartily recommend them to students and teachers, who will find them exceedingly convenient compendiums of the law."—*American Law Review*.

In 8vo., 1878, price 10s., cloth,

A MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and Chancery Divisions. Intended for the Use of Students. By JOHN INDERMAUR, Solicitor.

In 1 vol., 8vo., price 20s., cloth,

PRINCIPLES OF THE COMMON LAW. In- tended for the Use of Students and the Profession. By JOHN INDERMAUR, Solicitor, Author of "The Student's Guide to the Judicature Acts," and other works.

In 8vo., price 6s., cloth,

THE STUDENT'S GUIDE TO THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACTS, and the Rules thereunder: being a Series of Questions and Answers intended for the Use of Law Students. By JOHN INDERMAUR, Solicitor, Author of "Self-Preparation for the Final Examination," and "Epitomes of Leading Common Law and Equity and Conveyancing Cases."

Fourth Edition. In 8vo., price 6s., cloth,

AN EPITOME OF LEADING COMMON LAW CASES; with some short Notes thereon. Chiefly intended as a Guide to "Smith's Leading Cases." By JOHN INDERMAUR, Solicitor (Clifford's Inn Prizeman, Michaelmas Term, 1872).

Third Edition. In 8vo., price 6s., cloth,

AN EPITOME OF LEADING CONVEY- ANCING AND EQUITY CASES; with some short Notes thereon, for the Use of Students. By JOHN INDERMAUR, Solicitor, Author of "An Epitome of Leading Common Law Cases."

Now ready, in 8vo., price 6s., cloth,

LEADING CASES IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, briefly stated, with Introduction, Excursuses, and Notes. By ERNEST C. THOMAS, Bacon Scholar of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford.

In 1 vol., 8vo., 1878, price 9s., cloth,

LEADING STATUTES SUMMARIZED, for the Use of Students. By ERNEST C. THOMAS, Bacon Scholar of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of "Leading Cases in Constitutional Law Briefly Stated."

Fifth Edition, in 8vo., 1880, price 25s., cloth,

THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY. Intended

for the Use of Students and the Profession. By EDMUND H. T. SNELL, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Fifth Edition. To which is added an Epitome of the Equity Practice. Second Edition. By ARCHIBALD BROWN, M.A. Edin. and Oxon., and B.C.L. Oxon., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Author of "A New Law Dictionary," "An Analysis of Savigny on Obligations," and the "Law of Fixtures."

In 8vo., 1879, price 10s., cloth,

THE PRINCIPLES OF BANKRUPTCY ; with

an Appendix, containing the General Rules of 1870, 1871, 1873, and 1878; Scale of Costs, and the Bills of Sale Act, 1878. By RICHARD RINGWOOD, B.A., of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.

In 8vo., price 6s., cloth,

A SUMMARY OF THE LAW and PRACTICE

IN ADMIRALTY. For the Use of Students. By EUSTACE SMITH, of the Inner Temple; Author of "A Summary of Company Law."

In 1 thick vol., 8vo., Second Edition, price 21s., cloth,

ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Designed as a Text-book for Students and others. By T. P. TASWELL-LANGMEAD, B.C.L., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, late Vinerian Scholar in the University of Oxford, and Tancred Student in Common Law.

"As a text-book for the student this work will be invaluable, because it is very comprehensive, and yet so arranged and written that it leaves a definite impression of the history as a whole on the mind. We regard it as an exceptionally able and complete work."—*Law Journal*.

Now ready, in 8vo., price 10s., cloth,

THE ELEMENTS OF ROMAN LAW SUM-

MARIZED: a Concise Digest of the Matter contained in the Institutes of Gaius and Justinian. With copious References arranged in parallel columns; also Chronological and Analytical Tables, Lists of Laws, &c., &c. Primarily designed for the Use of Students preparing for Examination at Oxford, Cambridge, and the Inns of Court. By SEYMOUR F. HARRIS, B.C.L., M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

In 8vo., price , cloth,

A SUMMARY OF THE LAW and PRACTICE

IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. For the Use of Students. By EUSTACE SMITH, of the Inner Temple; Author of "A Summary of Company Law," and "A Summary of the Law and Practice in Admiralty."

Now ready, in 1 vol., 8vo., price 18s., cloth,

PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING. An

Elementary Work for the Use of Students. By HENRY C. DEANE, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Lecturer to the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom.

A C A T A L O G U E

OF

LAW WORKS

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY

STEVENS & HAYNES,

Law Publishers, Booksellers & Exporters,

BELL YARD, TEMPLE BAR,

LONDON.

BOOKS BOUND IN THE BEST BINDINGS.

Works in all Classes of Literature supplied to Order.

FOREIGN BOOKS IMPORTED.

LIBRARIES VALUED FOR PROBATE, PARTNERSHIP,
AND OTHER PURPOSES.

LIBRARIES OR SMALL COLLECTIONS OF BOOKS PURCHASED.

*A large Stock of Reports of the various Courts of England, Ireland,
and Scotland, always on hand.*

Catalogues and Estimates Furnished, and Orders Promptly Executed.

NOTE.—To avoid confusing our firm with any of a similar name,
we beg to notify that we have no connexion whatever with any
other house of business, and we respectfully request that Corre-
spondents will take special care to direct all communications to
the above names and address.

INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
ADMIRALTY LAW—		COMMON LAW—	
Jones	14	Indermaur	24
Kay	17	COMMON PLEAS DIVISION, Practice	
Smith	23	of—	
AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS—		Griffith and Loveland	6
Brown	26	Indermaur	25
ARTICLED CLERKS—		COMPANIES LAW—	
<i>See</i> STUDENTS.		Brice	16
ARTIZANS AND LABOURERS'		Buckley	17
DWELLINGS—		Reilly's Reports	29
Lloyd	13	Smith	39
ASSAULTS—		<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.	
<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.		COMPENSATION—	
BALLOT ACT—		Browne	19
Bushby	33	Lloyd	13
BANKRUPTCY—		COMPULSORY PURCHASE—	
Baldwin	15	Browne	19
Ringwood	15	CONSTABLES—	
Roche and Hazlitt	9	<i>See</i> POLICE GUIDE.	
BAR EXAMINATION JOURNAL	39	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	40	HISTORY—	
BILLS OF LADING—		Forsyth	12
Kay	17	Taswell-Langmead	21
BILLS OF SALE—		Thomas	28
Baldwin	15	CONTRACTS—	
Ringwood	15	Kay	17
Roche and Hazlitt	9	CONVEYANCING, Practice of—	
BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGIS-		Copingier (Title Deeds)	45
TRATION—		CONVEYANCING, Precedents in—	
Flaxman	43	Copingier's Index to	40
CAPACITY—		CONVEYANCING, Principles of—	
<i>See</i> PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL		Deane	23
LAW.		COPYRIGHT—	
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—		Copingier	45
Copingier	42	CORPORATIONS—	
CARRIERS—		Brice	16
<i>See</i> RAILWAY LAW.		Browne	19
" SHIPMASTERS.		COSTS, Crown Office—	
CHANCERY DIVISION, Practice of—		Short	8
Brown's Edition of Snell	22	COVENANTS FOR TITLE—	
Griffith and Loveland	6	Copingier	45
Indermaur	25	CREW OF A SHIP—	
And <i>See</i> EQUITY.		Kay	17
CHARITABLE TRUSTS—		CRIMINAL LAW—	
Cooke	10	Copingier	42
Whiteford	20	Harris	27
CHURCH AND CLERGY—		Moncreiff	42
Brice	8	<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.	
CIVIL LAW—		CROWN LAW—	
<i>See</i> ROMAN LAW.		Forsyth	12
CODES—		Hall	30
Argles	32	Kelyng	35
COLLISIONS AT SEA—		Taswell-Langmead	21
Kay	17	Thomas	28
COLONIAL LAW—		CROWN PRACTICE—	
Cape Colony	38	Corner	10
Forsyth	12	CUSTOM AND USAGE—	
New Zealand Jurist	18	Browne	19
New Zealand Statutes	18	Mayne	38

INDEX OF SUBJECTS—*continued.*

	PAGE		PAGE
CUSTOMS—		GAME LAWS—	
<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.		Locke	32
DAMAGES—		<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.	
Mayne	31	HACKNEY CARRIAGES—	
DECREES AND ORDERS—		<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.	
Pemberton	41	HINDU LAW—	
DICTIONARIES—		Coghlan	28
Brown	26	Cunningham	38
DIGESTS—		Mayne	38
Law Magazine Quarterly Digest .	37	Michell	44
Indian Jurist	38	HISTORY—	
Menzies' Digest of Cape Reports	38	Braithwaite	41
DISCOVERY AND INTERROGA-		Taswell-Langmead	21
TORIES—		HYPOTHECATION—	
Griffith and Loveland's Edition of		Kay	17
the Judicature Acts	6	INDEX TO PRECEDENTS—	
DOMICIL—		Copingier	40
<i>See</i> PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL		INDIA—	
LAW.		<i>See</i> HINDU LAW.	
DUTCH LAW	38	INFANTS—	
ECCLESIASTICAL LAW—		Simpson	43
Brice	8	INJUNCTIONS—	
Smith	23	Joyce	11
EDUCATION ACTS—		INSTITUTE OF THE LAW—	
<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.		Brown's Law Dictionary	26
ELECTION LAW & PETITIONS—		INTERNATIONAL LAW—	
Bushby	33	Clarke	44
Hardcastle	33	Foote	36
O'Malley and Hardcastle	33	Law Magazine	37
EQUITY—		INTERROGATORIES AND DIS-	
Choyce Cases	35	COVERY—	
Pemberton	32 and 41	Griffith and Loveland's Edition of	
Snell	22	the Judicature Acts	6
EVIDENCE—		INTOXICATING LIQUORS—	
<i>See</i> USAGES AND CUSTOMS.		<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.	
EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS—		JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—	
Bar Examination Journal	39	<i>See</i> COMPANIES.	
Indermaur	24 and 25	JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS—	
EXCHEQUER DIVISION, Practice of—		Pemberton	41
Griffith and Loveland	6	JUDICATURE ACTS—	
Indermaur	25	Cunningham and Mattinson	7
EXTRADITION—		Griffith	6
Clarke	44	Indermaur	25
<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.		JURISPRUDENCE—	
FACTORIES—		Forsyth	12
<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.		JUSTINIAN'S INSTITUTES—	
FISHERIES—		Campbell	47
<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.		Harris	20
FIXTURES—		LANDS CLAUSES CONSOLIDA-	
Brown	26	TION ACT—	
FOREIGN LAW—		Lloyd	13
Argles	32	LARCENY—	
Dutch Law	38	<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.	
Foote	36	LAW DICTIONARY—	
Harris	47	Brown	26
FORGERY—		LAW MAGAZINE & REVIEW .	37
<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.		LEADING CASES—	
FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES—		Common Law	25
May	29	Constitutional Law	28
GAIUS INSTITUTES—		Equity and Conveyancing	25
Harris	20	Hindu Law	20

INDEX OF SUBJECTS—*continued.*

	PAGE		PAGE
LEADING STATUTES—		PARLIAMENT—	
Thomas	28	Taswell-Langmead	21
LEASES—		Thomas	28
Copinger	45	PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE—	
LEGACY AND SUCCESSION—		Browne	19
Hanson	10	Smethurst	18
LEGITIMACY AND MARRIAGE—		PARTITION—	
See PRIVATE INTERNA-		Walker	43
TIONAL LAW.		PASSENGERS—	
LICENSES—		See MAGISTERIAL LAW.	
See MAGISTERIAL LAW.		„ RAILWAY LAW.	
LIFE ASSURANCE—		PASSENGERS AT SEA—	
Buckley	29	Key	17
Reilly	29	PAWNBROKERS—	
LIMITATION OF ACTIONS—		See MAGISTERIAL LAW.	
Banning	42	PERSONATION AND IDENTITY—	
LIQUIDATION with CREDITORS—		Moriarty	14
Baldwin	15	PILOTS—	
Ringwood	15	Key	17
Roche and Haalitt	9	POLICE GUIDE—	
And see BANKRUPTCY.		Greenwood and Martin	46
LLOYD'S BONDS	14	POLLUTION OF RIVERS—	
MAGISTERIAL LAW—		Higgins	30
Greenwood and Martin	46	PRACTICE BOOKS—	
MALICIOUS INJURIES—		Bankruptcy	9 and 15
See MAGISTERIAL LAW.		Companies Law	29 and 39
MARRIAGE and LEGITIMACY—		Compensation	13
Foote	36	Compulsory Purchase	19
MARRIED WOMEN'S PRO-		Conveyancing	45
PERTY ACTS—		Damages	31
Walker's Edition of Griffith	40	Ecclesiastical Law	8
MASTER AND SERVANT—		Election Petitions	33
See SHIPMASTERS & SEA-		Equity	22 and 32
MEN.		High Court of Justice	6 and 25
MASTERS AND SERVANTS—		Injunctions	11
See MAGISTERIAL LAW.		Judicature Acts	6 and 25
MERCANTILE LAW	32	Magisterial	46
See SHIPMASTERS & SEA-		Pleading, Précédents of	7
MEN.		Privy Council	44
„ STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU.		Railways	14
MERCHANDISE MARKS—		Railway Commission	19
Daniel	42	Rating	19
MINES—		Supreme Court of Judicature	6 and 25
Harris	47	PRECEDENTS OF PLEADING—	
See MAGISTERIAL LAW.		Cunningham and Mattinson	7
MORTMAIN—		PRIMOGENITURE—	
See CHARITABLE TRUSTS.		Lloyd	15
NATIONALITY—		PRINCIPLES—	
See PRIVATE INTERNA-		Brice (Corporations)	16
TIONAL LAW.		Browne (Rating)	19
NEGLIGENCE—		Deane (Conveyancing)	23
Campbell	40	Harris (Criminal Law)	27
NEW ZEALAND—		Houston (Mercantile)	32
Jurist Journal and Reports	18	Indermaur (Common Law)	24
Statutes	18	Joyce (Injunctions)	11
OBLIGATIONS—		Ringwood (Bankruptcy)	15
Brown's Savigny	20	Snell (Equity)	22

INDEX OF SUBJECTS—*continued.*

	PAGE		PAGE
PRIORITY—		SANITARY ACTS—	
Robinson	32	<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL		SCOTLAND, LAWS OF—	
LAW—		Robertson	41
Foote	36	SEA SHORE—	
PRIVY COUNCIL—		Hall	30
Michell	44	SHIPMASTERS AND SEAMEN—	
PROBATE—		Kay	17
Hanson	10	SOCIETIES—	
PUBLIC WORSHIP—		<i>See</i> CORPORATIONS.	
Brice	8	STAGE CARRIAGES—	
QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION, Practice		<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.	
of—		STAMP DUTIES—	
Griffith and Loveland	6	Copingar	40 and 45
Indermaur	25	STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS—	
QUESTIONS FOR STUDENTS—		Banning	42
Indermaur	25	STATUTES—	
Bar Examination Journal	39	Hardcastle	9
RAILWAYS—		New Zealand	18
Browne	19	Revised Edition	12
Godefroi and Shortt	14	Thomas	28
Goodeve	29	STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU—	
Lloyd	13	Houston	32
<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.		Kay	17
RATING—		STUDENTS' BOOKS	20—28, 39, 47
Browne	19	SUCCESSION DUTIES—	
REAL PROPERTY—		Hanson	10
Deane	23	SUCCESSION LAWS—	
REFEREES COURT—		Lloyd	13
Smethurst	18	SUPREME COURT OF JUDICA-	
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS		TURE, Practice of—	
AND DEATHS—		Cunningham and Mattinson	7
Flaxman	43	Griffith and Loveland	6
REMINISCENCE—		Indermaur	25
Braithwaite	41	TELEGRAPHS—	
REPORTS—		<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.	
Bellewe	34	TITLE DEEDS—	
Brooke	35	Copingar	45
Choyce Cases	35	TOWNS IMPROVEMENTS—	
Cooke	35	<i>See</i> MAGISTERIAL LAW.	
Cunningham	34	TRADE MARKS—	
Election Petitions	33	Daniel	42
Finlason	32	TREASON—	
Gibbs, Case of Lord Henry Sey-		Kelyng	35
mour's Will	10	Taswell-Langmead	21
Kelyng, John	35	TRIALS—	
Kelynge, William	35	Queen v. Gurney	32
New Zealand Jurist	18	ULTRA VIRES—	
Reilly	29	Brice	16
Shower (Cases in Parliament)	34	USAGES AND CUSTOMS—	
RITUAL—		Browne	19
Brice	8	Mayne	38
ROMAN LAW—		VOLUNTARY CONVEYANCES—	
Brown's Analysis of Savigny	20	May	29
Campbell	47	WATER COURSES—	
Harris	20	Higgins	30
SALVAGE—		WILLS, CONSTRUCTION OF—	
Jones	14	Gibbs, Report of Wallace v.	
Kay	17	Attorney-General	10

In one thick volume, 8vo., price 30s., cloth lettered,

THE

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACTS

1873, 1875 & 1877 :

THE APPELLATE JURISDICTION ACT, 1876,

AND

THE RULES, ORDERS, AND COSTS THEREUNDER :

EDITED WITH NOTES, REFERENCES, AND A COPIOUS
ANALYTICAL INDEX.

Second Edition.

EMBODYING ALL THE REPORTED CASES TO MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1877,
AND A TIME TABLE.

BY

WILLIAM DOWNES GRIFFITH,

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law and a Judge of County Courts ;
Author of "Griffith's Bankruptcy," &c.

AND

RICHARD LOVELAND LOVELAND,

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law ; Editor of "Kelyng's Crown Cases,"
"Shower's Cases in Parliament," and "Hall's Essay on the Rights of the
Crown in the Seashore," &c.

REVIEWS.

"Our modern reform is real, and it is certainly beneficent, and depending as it does much upon the decisions of the judges, it is no small advantage that it is so ably explained by such authors and editors as Mr. Griffith and Mr. Loveland."—*The Law Times*.

"Much care and industry have been shown in the collection of the cases and the arrangement of the book, and the facilities given by the mode of printing enable the reader to find his way readily to any part of the Acts or Rules he may wish to consult."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"Mr. W. Downes Griffith appears to have met with the success which we confidently anticipated for his book when it first came out. His system of annotation remains fuller than that of most of his contemporaries, and rises not unfrequently to the

rank of an Excursus on a branch of Law."—*Law Magazines and Review*.

"If continued popularity should not await this most practical and exhaustive exposition of the working of the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts and Orders, we can only say that it will not be because the editors have not fulfilled their aim, in rendering it a sure and useful guide to the new procedure."—*Irish Law Times*.

"The authors deserve the gratitude and appreciation of those who consult this work, for (as we have often observed) references to cited cases to all the authorities is of the utmost consequence to those gentlemen in the legal profession whose libraries are of limited extent. This work is highly commendable . . ."—*Law Journal*.

"Of the many editions of the Judicature Acts which have appeared, there is certainly none which can be fairly compared with it. The original portion of the work—the editorial notes—is admirably done. It appears to embody, as stated in the title page, 'all the reported cases to Michaelmas sittings 1877,' and these cases are fully and clearly digested ; but in addition to the work of citation, the editors have supplied a large amount of valuable annotation on the old rules of pleading, practice, and procedure, as affected by the new. We may refer as examples to the Notes on Pleading, p. 254 ; Demurrer, p. 288 ; Discovery and Inspection, p. 306 ; and Change of Parties, p. 477. A cursory glance at these notes will satisfy any lawyer as to the value of the work. The Time-table, which contains in double column a list of the various proceedings in an action, and a statement of the time limited in respect of each, is sure to be appreciated by the practitioner. The Index, which extends over 164 pages, is full and complete."—*New Zealand Jurist*.

In 8vo. price 28s., cloth,

A SELECTION OF PRECEDENTS OF PLEADING Under the Judicature Acts IN THE COMMON LAW DIVISIONS.

With Notes explanatory of the different Causes of Action and Grounds of Defence; and an Introductory Treatise on the Present Rules and Principles of Pleading as illustrated by the various Decisions down to the present time.

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of the "Law Relating to Parliamentary and Municipal Elections;" and

MILES WALKER MATTINSON,

Of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

REVIEWS.

IRISH LAW TIMES.

"The notes are very pertinent and satisfactory; the introductory chapters on the present system of pleading are excellent, and the precedents will be found very useful."

LAW JOURNAL.

"Good pleading in the present day demands literary talent, as well as legal knowledge. The art of composition is a rare accomplishment, even among well educated men; and so, when the pleader is called upon to state his case with brevity and lucidity, he is fairly overwhelmed with the task. For the sake of these incompetent writers—and they are, for obvious reasons, to be found among very learned and very clever lawyers—we welcome the work before us. A man who is a good lawyer and a master of the art of English composition will, perhaps, never trouble himself to use this book. He will do his work quicker and better by mastering his case, and proceeding to state it in his own style. But the indifferent scholars will certainly derive very great help from this volume; and we earnestly commend it to their notice, not only for their own sakes, but also in mercy to the more delicate and fastidious eyes and ears of literary lawyers. . . . For pupils, also, and beginners at the bar, the book will be very useful; because these, never having served an apprenticeship to the old system, are very apt to omit allegations, essential in certain cases to the validity of a pleading. The authors of the book before us have introduced their collection of forms to the reader by an essay on pleading under the new rules; and we think that a perusal of this essay, which is written in an attractive style, would do a great deal of good both to barristers and masters. . . . The order of precedents is determined by their subject-matter, and the several subjects follow according to the rule of alphabetical precedence. In the appendix the rules on pleading are collected in one view, and there is a full index to the work. We think that the authors have deserved well of the profession, and that they have produced a book likely to grow in favour even among those who at first might conceive a prejudice against a work of this kind."

LAW MAGAZINE AND REVIEW.

"Messrs. Cunningham and Mattinson come forward opportunely to take up ground which, since the passing of the Judicature Acts, seems to be awaiting the first occupant. A work which, in the compass of a single portable volume, contains a brief Treatise on the Principles and Rules of Pleading, and a carefully annotated body of Forms which have to a great extent gone through the entirely separate sifting processes of Chambers, Court, and Judges' Chambers, cannot fail to be a most useful companion in the Practitioner's daily routine. And readiness of reference, clearly one of the desiderata in such a book, has been studied by the authors in their adoption of the alphabetical arrangement for the Precedents."

SOLICITORS' JOURNAL.

"The authors of the present work state in their preface that the various pleadings which are contained in the body of the work have, in nearly every case, been settled by counsel of standing at the bar, and formed part of the record in cases that have been carried on up to trial, or actually tried, since the Judicature Acts came into operation. Such pleadings, as the authors observe, possess the advantage of having passed the adverse criticism of opposing counsel, and, in some cases, the ordeal of a contest at judges' chambers or in court. As far as we can judge, the authors have exercised a careful and sound judgment in their selection. The work contains a treatise on the new rules of pleading which is well written, but would bear compression. To most of the precedents there are notes referring to the decisions which are most useful to the pleader in connection with the particular cause of action involved. We are disposed to think that this is the most valuable portion of the work. It is extremely convenient to have some work which collects notes of this sort in connection with pleading."

In 8vo., price 10s., cloth,

THE TAXATION OF COSTS IN THE CROWN OFFICE.

COMPRISING A COLLECTION OF

Bills of Costs in the various matters Taxable in that Office;

INCLUDING COSTS UPON THE

**PROSECUTION OF FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTS,
AND ON APPEALS FROM INFERIOR COURTS;**

TOGETHER WITH

**A TABLE OF COURT FEES,
AND A SCALE OF COSTS USUALLY ALLOWED TO SOLICITORS ON
THE TAXATION OF COSTS**

ON THE CROWN SIDE OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

By FREDK. H. SHORT,

CHIEF CLERK IN THE CROWN OFFICE.

"This is decidedly a useful work on the subject of those costs which are liable to be taxed before the Queen's Coroner and Attorney (for which latter name that of 'Solicitor' might now well be substituted), or before the master of the Crown Office; in fact, such a book is almost indispensable when preparing costs for taxation in the Crown Office, or when taxing an opponent's costs. Country solicitors will find the scale relating to bankruptcy prosecutions of especial use, as such costs are taxed in the Crown Office. The 'general observations' constitute a useful feature in this manual."—*Law Times*.

"This book contains a collection of bills of costs in the various matters taxable in the Crown Office. When we point out that the only scale of costs available for the use of the general body of solicitors is that published in Mr. Corner's book on 'Crown Practice' in 1844, we have said quite enough to prove the utility of the work before us.

"In them Mr. Short deals with 'Perusals,' 'Copies for Use,' 'Affidavits,' 'Agency,' 'Correspondence,' 'Close Copies,' 'Counsel,' 'Affidavit of Increase,' and kindred matters; and adds some useful remarks on taxation of 'Costs in Bankruptcy Prosecutions,' 'Quo Warranto,' 'Mandamus,' 'Indictments,' and 'Rules.'

"We have rarely seen a work of this character better executed, and we feel sure that it will be thoroughly appreciated."—*Law Journal*.

"The recent revision of the old scale of costs in the Crown Office renders the appearance of this work particularly opportune, and it cannot fail to be welcomed by practitioners. Mr. Short gives, in the first place, a scale of costs usually allowed to Solicitors on the taxation of costs in the Crown Office, and then bills of costs in various matters. These are well arranged and clearly printed."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

In one volume, 8vo., price 28s., cloth,

THE LAW RELATING TO PUBLIC WORSHIP;

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO

Matters of Ritual and Ornamentation,

AND THE MEANS OF SECURING THE DUE OBSERVANCE THEREOF,

AND CONTAINING IN EXTENSO,

WITH NOTES AND REFERENCES,

**THE PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION ACT, 1874; THE
CHURCH DISCIPLINE ACT; THE VARIOUS ACTS OF
UNIFORMITY; THE LITURGIES OF 1549, 1552, AND 1559,
COMPARED WITH THE PRESENT RUBRIC;**

THE CANONS; THE ARTICLES;

AND THE

**INJUNCTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, AND OTHER ORIGINAL
DOCUMENTS OF LEGAL AUTHORITY.**

By SEWARD BRICE, LL.D.,

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

"To the vast number of people who in various ways are interested in the working of the Act, Mr. Brice's volume cannot fail to be welcome. It is well conceived and carefully executed."—*THE TIMES*.

In one volume, 8vo., 1879, price 20s., cloth,

A TREATISE

ON THE RULES WHICH GOVERN

THE CONSTRUCTION AND EFFECT

OF

STATUTORY LAW.

WITH AN APPENDIX

Of certain Words and Expressions used in Statutes, which have been
Judicially or Statutably construed.

BY HENRY HARDCASTLE,

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

*Editor of "Bushby's Election Law," "Hardcastle's Election Petitions,"
and Joint-Editor of "Election Petition Reports."*

"A vast amount of information will be found in its pages—much of it arranged so as to be got at without much difficulty. The chapters and sections being headed with lines of indication. We can only hope Mr. Hardcastle will receive that measure of success to which the amount of labour which he has evidently bestowed upon the work entitles him."—*Law Times*.

"Its method and object are excellent, and it appears to be the fruit of much careful study."—*Daily News*.

In one thick volume, 8vo., 1873, price 30s., cloth,

THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY;

Comprising the Bankruptcy Act, 1869; the Debtors Act, 1869; the Insolvent Debtors and Bankruptcy Repeal Act, 1869; together with the General Rules and Orders in Bankruptcy, at Common Law and in the County Courts;

With the Practice on Procedure to Adjudication, Procedure to Liquidation, Procedure to Composition, and Procedure under Debtors' Summons, Scales of Costs and of Allowance to Witnesses.

Copious Notes, References, and a very full Index. Second Edition. By HENRY PHILIP ROCHE and WILLIAM HAZLITT, Barristers-at-Law, and Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Third Edition, in 8vo., 1876, price 25s., cloth,
**THE ACTS RELATING TO
 PROBATE, LEGACY, AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.**

COMPRISING THE
 36 GEO. III., CAP. 52; 45 GEO. III., CAP. 28; 55 GEO. III., CAP. 184;
 AND 16 & 17 VICT., CAP. 51;

WITH AN INTRODUCTION, COPIOUS NOTES, AND REFERENCES

To all the Decided Cases in England, Scotland, and Ireland;

AN APPENDIX OF STATUTES, TABLES, AND A FULL INDEX.

By ALFRED HANSON,

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW;
 COMPTROLLER OF LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Third Edition,

INCORPORATING THE CASES TO MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1876.

"It is the only complete book upon a subject of great importance.

"Mr. Hanson is peculiarly qualified to be the adviser at such a time. Hence a volume without a rival."—*Law Times*.

"His book is in itself a most useful one; its author knows every in and out of the subject, and has presented the whole in a form easily and readily handled, and with good arrangement and clear exposition."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

In royal 8vo., 1877, price 10s., cloth,

LES HOSPICES DE PARIS ET DE LONDRES.

THE CASE OF LORD HENRY SEYMOUR'S WILL
 (WALLACE *v.* THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL).

Reported by FREDERICK WAYMOUTH GIBBS, C.B., Barrister-at-Law,
 late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

In preparation, and to be published immediately new Rules are issued,

CORNER'S CROWN PRACTICE:

Being the Practice of the Crown Side of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice; with an Appendix of Rules, Forms, Scale of Costs and Allowances, &c.

SECOND EDITION.

By FREDERICK H. SHORT, of the Crown Office, and R. L. LOVELAND,

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of "Kelyng's Crown Cases," and

"Hall's Essay on the Rights of the Crown in the Sea Shore."

In 8vo., 1867, price 16s., cloth,

**THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS, 1853, 1855, 1860;
 THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS JURISDICTION ACT, 1862;
 THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES ACTS:**

Together with a Collection of Statutes relating to or affecting Charities, including the Mortmain Acts, Notes of Cases from 1853 to the present time, Forms of Declarations of Trust, Conditions of Sale, and Conveyance of Charity Land, and a very copious Index. Second Edition.

By HUGH COOKE and R. G. HARWOOD, of the Charity Commission.

"Charities are so numerous, so many persons are directly or indirectly interested in them, they are so much abused, and there is such a growing desire to rectify those abuses and to call in the aid of the commissioners for a more beneficial application of their funds and we are not surprised to receive a

second edition of a collection of all the statutes that regulate them, admirably annotated by two such competent editors as Messrs. Cooke and Harwood, whose official experience peculiarly qualifies them for the task."—*Law Times*.

In one volume, royal 8vo., 1877, price 30s., cloth,

THE DOCTRINES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF INJUNCTIONS.

BY WILLIAM JOYCE,

OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

"Mr. Joyce, whose learned and exhaustive work on 'The Law and Practice of Injunctions,' has gained such a deservedly high reputation in the Profession, now brings out a valuable companion volume on the 'Doctrines and Principles' of this important branch of the Law. In the present work the Law is enunciated in its abstract rather than its concrete form, as few cases as possible being cited; while at the same time no statement of a principle is made unsupported by a decision, and for the most part the very language of the Courts has been adhered to. Written as it is by so acknowledged a master of his subject, and with the conscientious carefulness that might be expected from him, this work cannot fail to prove of the greatest assistance alike to the Student—who wants to grasp principles freed from their superincumbent details—and to the Practitioner, who wants to refresh his memory on points of Doctrine amidst the oppressive details of professional work."—*Law Magazine and Review*.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

In two volumes, royal 8vo., 1872, price 70s., cloth,

THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF INJUNCTIONS.

EMBRACING ALL THE SUBJECTS IN WHICH

COURTS OF EQUITY AND COMMON LAW

HAVE JURISDICTION.

BY WILLIAM JOYCE,

OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

REVIEWS.

"A work which aims at being so absolutely complete, as that of Mr. Joyce upon a subject which is of almost perpetual recurrence in the Courts, cannot fail to be a welcome offering to the profession and, doubtless, it will be well received and largely used, for it is as absolutely complete as it aims at being. . . . This work is, therefore, eminently a work for the practitioner, being full of practical utility in every page, and every sentence, of it. . . . We have to congratulate the profession on this new acquisition to a digest of the law, and the author on his production of a work of permanent utility and fame."—*Law Magazine and Review*.

"Mr. Joyce has produced not a treatise but a complete and compendious *exposition* of the Law and Practice of Injunctions both in equity and common law.

"Part III. is devoted to the practice of the Courts. *Contains an amount of valuable and technical matter nowhere else collected.*

"This work, considered either as to its matter or manner of execution, is no ordinary work. It is a complete and exhaustive treatise both as to the law and the practice of granting injunctions. It must supersede all other works on the subject. The terse statement of the practice will be found of incalculable value. We know of no book as suitable to supply a knowledge of the law of injunctions to our common law friends as Mr. Joyce's exhaustive work. It is alike indispensable to members of the Common Law and Equity Bars. Mr. Joyce's great work would be a casket without a key unless accompanied by a good index. His index is very full and well arranged. We feel that this work is destined to take its place as a standard text-book, and the text-book on the particular subject of which it treats. The author deserves great credit for the very great labour bestowed upon it. The publishers, as usual, have acquitted themselves in a manner deserving of the high reputation they bear."—*Canada Law Journal*.

"From these remarks it will be sufficiently perceived what elaborate and painstaking industry, as well as legal knowledge and ability, has been necessary in the compilation of Mr. Joyce's work. No labour has been spared to save the practitioner labour, and no research has been omitted which could tend towards the elucidation and exemplification of the general principles of the Law and Practice of Injunctions."—*Law Journal*.

"He does not attempt to go an inch beyond that for which he has express written authority; he allows the cases to speak, and does not speak for them.

"The work is something more than a treatise on the Law of Injunctions. It gives us the general law on almost every subject to which the process of injunction is applicable. Not only English, but American decisions are cited, the aggregate number being 3,500, and the statutes cited 160, whilst the index is, we think, the most elaborate we have ever seen—occupying nearly 200 pages. The work is probably entirely exhaustive."—*Law Times*.

In one volume, royal 8vo., price 30s., cloth,
CASES & OPINIONS ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW,
 AND VARIOUS POINTS OF ENGLISH JURISPRUDENCE.

Collected and Digested from Official Documents and other Sources; with Notes. By
 WILLIAM FORSYTH, M.A., M.P., Q.C., Standing Counsel to the Secretary of
 State in Council of India, Author of "Hortensius," "History of Trial by
 Jury," "Life of Cicero," etc., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

From the CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

"We cannot but regard with interest a book which, within moderate compass, presents us with the opinions or *responses* of such lawyers and statesmen as Somers, Holt, Hardwicke, Mansfield, and, to come down to our own day, Lyndhurst, Abinger, Denman, Cranworth, Campbell, St. Leonards, Westbury, Chelmsford, Cockburn, Cairns, and the present Lord Chancellor Hatherley. At the end of each chapter of the 'Cases and Opinions,' Mr. Forsyth has added notes of his own, containing a most excellent summary of all the law bearing on that branch of his subject to which the 'Opinions' refer. . . . Our space precludes us from dwelling upon the contents of this work at any greater length, but we think we have said enough to show that it is worthy of a place on the book-shelves of our statesmen, and all who take an interest in constitutional, or rather, national and colonial questions."

From the LAW MAGAZINE and LAW REVIEW.

"Mr. Forsyth has largely and beneficially added to our legal stores. His work may be regarded as in some sense a continuation of 'Chalmers's Opinions of Eminent Lawyers.' . . . The constitutional relations between England and her colonies are becoming every day of more importance. The work of Mr. Forsyth will do more to make these relations perfectly clear than any which has yet appeared. Henceforth it will be the standard work of reference in a variety of questions which are constantly presenting themselves for solution both here and in our colonies. . . . Questions of colonial law by no means occupy an exclusive share of the volume. . . . Among other questions on which 'opinions' are given, and of which careful summaries and generalisations have been added by Mr. Forsyth, are those relating to vice-admiralty jurisdiction and piracy; the prerogatives of the Crown in relation to treasure trove, land in the colonies, mines, cession of territory, &c.; the power of courts-martial, extra-territorial jurisdiction, alle-

giance, the *lex loci* and the *lex fori*, extradition, and appeals from the colonies. The volume bears marks of extreme care and regard to accuracy, and is in every respect a valuable contribution to constitutional law."

From the LAW TIMES.

"This one volume of 560 pages or thereabouts is a perfect storehouse of law not readily to be found elsewhere, and the more useful because it is not abstract law, but the application of principles to particular cases. Mr. Forsyth's plan is that of classification. He collects in separate chapters a variety of opinions bearing upon separate branches of the law. Thus, the first chapter is devoted to cases on the common law, and the law applicable to the colonies; the second to the ecclesiastical law relating to the colonies; the third to the powers and duties, civil and criminal liabilities, of governors of colonies; the next to vice-admiralty jurisdiction and piracy; the fifth to certain prerogatives of the Crown: such as lands in the colonies, grants, escheats, mines, treasure trove, royal fish, felon's goods, writ *ne exeat regno*, proclamation, cession of territory, and creation of courts of justice; the sixth chapter contains opinions on martial law and courts-martial; the seventh on extra-territorial jurisdiction; the eighth on the *lex loci* and *lex fori*; the ninth on allegiance and aliens; and then successively on extradition; on appeals from the colonies; on the revocation of charters; on the Channel Islands; on the nationality of a ship, and other matters relating to ships; on the power of the Crown to grant exclusive rights of trade; on writs of habeas corpus; on certain points relating to the criminal law; and lastly, on miscellaneous subjects, such as the declaration of war before hostilities; on the right of war, booty and prize, and on the grant of a marriage licence. . . . This is a book to be read, and therefore we recommend it not to all lawyers only, but to every law student. The editor's own notes are not the least valuable portion of the volume."

THE REVISED EDITION OF THE STATUTES,

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE STATUTE LAW
 COMMITTEE, AND

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Volume I.—Henry III. to James II.,	1235–1685 .	£1 1 0	cloth.
" 2.—Will. & Mary to 10 Geo. III.,	1688–1770 .	1 0 0	"
" 3.—11 Geo. III. to 41 Geo. III.,	1700–1800 .	0 17 0	"
" 4.—41 Geo. III. to 51 Geo. III.,	1801–1811 .	0 18 0	"
" 5.—52 Geo. III. to 4 Geo. IV.,	1812–1823 .	1 5 0	"
" 6.—5 Geo. IV. to 1 & 2 Will. IV.,	1824–1831 .	1 6 0	"
" 7.—2 & 3 Will. IV. to 6 & 7 Will. IV.,	1831–1836 .	1 10 0	"
" 8.—7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. to 5 & 6 Vict.,	1837–1842 .	1 12 6	"
" 9.—6 & 7 Vict. to 9 & 10 Vict.,	1843–1846 .	1 11 6	"
" 10.—10 & 11 Vict. to 13 & 14 Vict.,	1847–1850 .	1 7 6	"
" 11.—14 & 15 Vict. to 16 & 17 Vict.,	1851–1853 .	1 4 0	"
" 12.—17 & 18 Vict. to 19 & 20 Vict.,	1854–1856 .	1 6 0	"
" 13.—20 Vict. to 24 & 25 Vict.,	1857–1861 .	1 10 0	"
" 14.—25 & 26 Vict. to 28 & 29 Vict.,	1862–1865 .	1 10 0	"
" 15.—29 & 30 Vict. to 31 & 32 Vict.,	1866–1867–8	1 10 6	"

* * * The Fifteenth Volume Completes the Edition of the REVISED STATUTES.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of and INDEX to the STATUTES, to the end of the
 Session of 1878. Fifth Edition, imperial 8vo., 14s., cloth.

In 8vo., price 25s., cloth,

THE LAW OF COMPENSATION FOR LANDS, HOUSES, &c.,

Under the Lands Clauses, Railways Clauses Consolidation and Metropolitan Acts,
THE ARTIZANS & LABORERS' DWELLINGS IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1875.
WITH A FULL COLLECTION OF FORMS AND PRECEDENTS,

Fourth Edition,

Much enlarged, with many additional Forms, including Precedents of Bills of Costs.

BY EYRE LLOYD, OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

"A fourth edition of Mr. Lloyd's valuable treatise has just been published. Few branches of the law affect so many and such important interests as that which gives to private individuals compensation for property compulsorily taken for the purpose of public improvements. The questions which arise under the different Acts of Parliament now in force are very numerous and difficult, and a collection of decided cases epitomised and well arranged, as they are in Mr. Lloyd's work, cannot fail to be a welcome addition to the library of all who are interested in landed property, whether as owners, land agents, public officers or solicitors."—MIDLAND COUNTIES HERALD.

"It is with much gratification that we have to express our unhesitating opinion that Mr. Lloyd's treatise will prove thoroughly satisfactory to the profession, and to the public at large. Thoroughly

satisfactory it appears to us in every point of view—comprehensive in its scope, exhaustive in its treatment, sound in its exposition."—*Irish Law Times*.

"In providing the legal profession with a book which contains the decisions of the Courts of Law and Equity upon the various statutes relating to the Law of Compensation, Mr. Eyre Lloyd has long since left all competitors in the distance, and his book may now be considered the standard work upon the subject. The plan of Mr. Lloyd's book is generally known, and its lucidity is appreciated; the present quite fulfils all the promises of the preceding editions, and contains in addition to other matter a complete set of forms under the Artizans and Labourers Act, 1875, and specimens of Bills of Costs, which will be found a novel feature, extremely useful to legal practitioners."—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

"The work is one of great value. It deals with a complicated and difficult branch of the law, and it deals with it exhaustively. It is not merely a compilation or collection of the statutes bearing on the subject, with occasional notes and references. Rather it may be described as a comprehensive treatise on, and digest of, the law relating to the compulsory acquisition and purchase of land by public companies and municipal and other local authorities, and the different modes of assessment

of the compensation. All the statutes bearing on the subject have been collated, all the law on the subject collected, and the decisions conveniently arranged. With this comprehensiveness of scope is united a clear statement of principles, and practical handling of the points which are likely to be contested, and especially of those in which the decisions are opposed or differently understood."—*Local Government Chronicle*.

In 8vo., price 7s., cloth,

THE SUCCESSION LAWS OF CHRISTIAN COUNTRIES,

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO

THE LAW OF PRIMOGENITURE AS IT EXISTS IN ENGLAND.

BY EYRE LLOYD, B.A.,

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Author of "The Law of Compensation under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts," &c.

"Mr. Lloyd has given us a very useful and compendious little digest of the laws of succession which exist at the present day in the principal States of both Europe and America; and we should say it is a book which not only every lawyer, but every politician and statesman, would do well to add to his library."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"Mr. Eyre Lloyd compresses into little more than eighty pages a considerable amount of matter both valuable and interesting; and his quotations from Diplomatic Reports by the present Lord Lytton, and other distinguished public servants, throw a picturesque light on a narrative much of which is necessarily dry reading. We can confidently recommend Mr. Eyre Lloyd's new work as one of great practical utility, if, indeed, it be not unique in our language, as a book of reference on Foreign Succession Laws."—*Law Magazine and Review*.

"Mr. Eyre Lloyd has composed a useful and interesting abstract of the laws on the subject of succession to property in Christian countries, with especial reference to the law of primogeniture in England."—*Saturday Review*.

"This is a very useful little handy book on foreign succession laws. It contains in an epitomised form information which would have to be sought for through a great number of scattered authorities and foreign law treatises, and will be found of great value to the lawyer, the writer, and the political student."—*Standard*.

In one thick volume, 8vo., 1869, price 32s., cloth,

THE LAW OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Comprising the Companies Clauses, the Lands Clauses, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Acts, the Railway Companies Act, 1867, and the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868; with Notes of Cases on all the Sections, brought down to the end of the year 1868; together with an Appendix giving all the other material Acts relating to Railways, and the Standing Orders of the Houses of Lords and Commons; and a copious Index. By HENRY GODEFROI, of Lincoln's Inn, and JOHN SHORTT, of the Middle Temple, Barristers-at-Law.

"The title of this book is the best possible explanation of its contents. Here we have all the statutes affecting Railway Companies, with the standing orders of Parliament, in a volume exquisitely printed, and of most convenient size and form. We have also, what in effect to the practitioner is a complete manual of reference of all the decided cases on Railway Law, together with an index of so copious and accurate a nature, as to render the discovery of every section and every authority easy in the highest degree. . . . We find pages of authorities on 'transfer of shares,' 'calls,' 'forfeiture of shares,' '*sci. fa.*,' 'Lloyd's bonds,' 'contracts by companies,' and 'dividends.' Then

comes a mass of matter relating to the voluntary and compulsory acquisition of lands by Railway Companies, while the 'compensation' cases stretch over some fifty pages. So also under the third statute, there are a dozen pages on the powers and duties of Railway Companies in the construction of their works, while the liability of the Companies as carriers of passengers and goods is also elucidated in the most elaborate style. The 'Rating of Railways' adds several pages of authorities. . . . We believe that we have said enough to show that this book will prove to be of pre-eminent value to practitioners, both before Parliamentary committees and in the Courts of Law and Equity."—*Law Journal*.

In 8vo., price 2s. 6d.,

MORIARTY ON PERSONATION AND DISPUTED IDENTITY AND THEIR TESTS.

In a handy volume, crown 8vo., 1870, price 10s. 6d., cloth,

THE LAW OF SALVAGE,

As administered in the High Court of Admiralty and the County Courts; with the Principal Authorities, English and American, brought down to the present time; and an Appendix, containing Statutes, Forms, Table of Fees, etc. By EDWYN JONES, of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

"This book will be of infinite service to lawyers practising in the maritime law courts and to those engaged in shipping. In short, Mr. Jones's book is a complete guide, and is full of information upon all phases of the subject, tersely and clearly written. It will be quite as useful to, as it is as much needed by, the American lawyer as the English, because the salvage laws of America and England are much alike, and Mr. Jones makes constant reference to American authorities. The book is all the more welcome because the subject upon which it treats is but little understood except by a favoured few. Now, however, if interested people remain ignorant it is their own fault. Mr. Jones has treated a very complicated and difficult subject in a simple and concise manner, and his success is commensurate with

his simplicity of style."—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce*.

"An admirable treatise on an important branch of jurisprudence is compiled by Mr. Edwyn Jones, of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, who, in a compact volume, gives us a very comprehensive statement of 'The Law of Salvage,' as administered in the High Court of Admiralty and the County Courts; with the principal authorities, English and American, brought down to the present time, and an Appendix containing statutes, forms, tables of fees, &c. Mr. Jones has consulted a wide range of cases, and systematised with much skill and clearness the leading principles deducible from numerous judgments and precedents, both here and in the United States. His work is likely to become a text-book on the law in question."—*Daily News*.

In 8vo., 1867, price 1s., sewed,

LLOYD'S BONDS; THEIR NATURE AND USES.

By HENRY JEFFERD TARRANT, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

*In Octavo, 1879, price 10s., cloth,***THE PRINCIPLES OF BANKRUPTCY.****WITH AN APPENDIX,**

CONTAINING

**THE GENERAL RULES of 1870, 1871, 1873, and 1878,
Scale of Costs, and the Bills of Sale Act, 1878.**

BY

RICHARD RINGWOOD, B.A.,*Of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.*

"The author of this convenient handbook sees the point upon which we insist elsewhere in regard to the chief aim of any system of Bankruptcy Law which should deserve the title of National. . . . There can be no question that a sound measure of Reform is greatly needed, and would be welcomed by all parties in the United Kingdom. Pending this amendment it is necessary to know the Law as it is, and those who have to deal with the subject in any of its practical legal aspects will do well to consult Mr. Ringwood's unpretending but useful volume."—*Law Magazine*.

"Mr. Ringwood tells us in his preface that his work is chiefly intended for students, and it will no doubt be useful to them. On the other hand, the 'principles of bankruptcy' are not dealt with by Mr. Ringwood in the way we expected from the title of his book, which is, in fact, the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 itself arranged—no doubt at considerable labour—in about the most convenient form in which it can be presented to the student. The Table of Cases is carefully prepared, reference being made in each case to all the contemporary law reports. Mr. Ringwood has fairly and concisely stated the new and the old law as to bills of sale, and as to the rights of trustees in bankruptcy in connection therewith."—*Law Times*.

"The above work is written by a distinguished scholar of Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Ringwood has chosen a most difficult and unattractive subject, but he has shown sound judgment and skill in the manner in which he has executed his task. His book does not profess to be an exhaustive treatise on bankruptcy law, yet in a neat and compact volume we have a vast amount of well-digested matter. The reader is not distracted and puzzled by having a long list of cases flung at him at the end of each page, as the general effect of the law is stated in a few well-selected sentences, and a reference given to the leading decisions only on the subject. . . . An excellent index, and a table of cases, where references to four sets of contemporary reports may be seen at a glance, show the industry and care with which the work has been done."—*Daily Paper*.

Just published, in royal 12mo., price 14s., cloth,

A

CONCISE TREATISE

UPON

THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.**WITH AN APPENDIX,**

CONTAINING

**THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869; GENERAL RULES OF 1870,
1871, 1873, AND 1878;****Forms of 1870 and 1871; Scale of Costs; the Debtors Act, 1869;
Debtors Act, 1878; and Bills of Sale Act, 1878.**

BY

EDWARD T. BALDWIN, M.A.,*Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.*

THE LAW OF CORPORATIONS.

In one volume of One Thousand Pages, royal 8vo., price 42s., cloth,

A TREATISE ON THE DOCTRINE OF

ULTRA VIRES:

BEING

An Investigation of the Principles which Limit the Capacities, Powers, and Liabilities of

Corporations,

AND MORE ESPECIALLY OF

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

SECOND EDITION.

By SEWARD BRICE, M.A., LL.D., LONDON,
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

REVIEWS.

"Despite its unpromising and cabalistic title, and the technical nature of its subject, it has so recommended itself to the profession that a second edition is called for within three years from the first publication; and to this call Mr. Brice has responded with the present volume, the development of which in excess of its predecessor is remarkable even in the annals of law books. Sixteen hundred new cases have been introduced, and, instead of five hundred pages octavo, the treatise now occupies a thousand very much larger pages. This increase in bulk is partly due to the incorporation with the English law on the subject of the more important American and Colonial doctrines and decisions—a course which we think Mr. Brice wise in adopting, since the judgments of American tribunals are constantly becoming more frequently quoted and more respectfully considered in our own courts, particularly on those novel and abstruse points of law for which it is difficult to find direct authority in English reports. In the present speculative times, anything relating to Joint-Stock Companies is of public importance, and the points on which the constitution and operation of these bodies are affected by the doctrine of Ultra Vires are just those which are most material to the interests of the shareholders and of the community at large. . . . Some of the much disputed questions in regard to corporations, on which legal opinion is still divided, are particularly well treated. Thus with reference to the authority claimed by the Courts to restrain corporations or individuals from applying to Parliament for fresh powers in breach of their express agreements or in derogation of private rights, Mr. Brice most elaborately and ably reviews the conflicting decisions on this apparent interference with the rights of the subject, which threatened at one time to bring the Legislature and the Courts into a collision similar to that which followed on the well-known case of *Ashby v. White*. . . . Another very difficult point on which Mr. Brice's book affords full and valuable information is as to the liability of Companies on contracts entered into before their formation by the promoters, and subsequently ratified or adopted by the Company, and as to the claims of promoters themselves for services rendered to the inchoate Company. . . . The chapter on the liabilities of corporations *ex delicto* for fraud and other torts committed by their agents within the region of their authority seems to us remarkably well done, reviewing as it does all the latest and somewhat contradictory decisions on the point. . . . On the whole, we consider Mr. Brice's exhaustive work a valuable addition to the literature of the profession."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

"The doctrine which forms the subject of Mr. Seward Brice's elaborate and exhaustive work is a remarkable instance of rapid growth in modern Jurisprudence. His book, indeed, now almost constitutes a Digest of the Law of Great Britain and her Colonies and of the United States on the Law of Corporations—a subject vast enough at home, but even more so beyond the Atlantic, where Corporations are so numerous and so powerful. Mr. Seward Brice relates that he has embodied a reference in the present edition to about 1600 new cases, and expresses the hope that he has at least referred to 'the chief cases.' We should think there can be few, even of the Foreign Judgments and Dicta, which have not found their way into his pages. The question what is and what is not Ultra Vires is one of very great importance in commercial countries like Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Seward Brice has done a great service to the cause of Comparative Jurisprudence by his new recension of what was from the first a unique text—

book on the Law of Corporations. He has gone far towards effecting a Digest of that Law in its relation to the Doctrine of Ultra Vires, and the second edition of his most careful and comprehensive work may be commended with equal confidence to the English, the American, and the Colonial Practitioner, as well as to the Scientific Jurist."—*Law Magazine and Review*.

"It is the law of Corporations that Mr. Brice treats of (and treats of more fully, and at the same time more scientifically, than any work with which we are acquainted) not the law of principal and agent; and Mr. Brice does not do his book justice by giving it so vague a title."—*Law Journal*.

"A guide of very great value. Much information on a difficult and unattractive subject has been collected and arranged in a manner which will be of great assistance to the seeker after the law on a point involving the powers of a company."—*Law Journal*. (Review of First Edition.)

"On this doctrine, first introduced in the Common Law Courts in *East Anglian Railway Co. v. Eastern Counties Railway Co.* BRICE ON ULTRA VIRES may be read with advantage."—*Judgment of LORD JUSTICE BRAMWELL in the Case of Evershed v. L. & N. W. Ry. Co.* (L. R., 3 Q. B. Div. 141.)

Just published, Third Edition, in royal 8vo., 1879, price 32s., cloth,
THE LAW AND PRACTICE UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS
 1862, 1867, 1870, and 1877;

AND

THE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACTS,
 1870 to 1872.

Containing the Statutes, with the Rules, Orders, and Forms regulating Proceedings in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and full Notes of the Decisions, &c., &c. By H. BURTON BUCKLEY, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

* * *This work forms a complete Treatise on the Law relating to Joint Stock Companies.*

"The mere arrangement of the leading cases under the successive sections of the acts, and the short explanation of their effect, are of great use in saving much valuable time, which would be otherwise spent in searching the different digests; but the careful manner in which Mr. Buckley has annotated the acts, and placed the cases referred to under distinct headings, renders his work particularly useful to all who are required to advise in the complications in which the shareholders and creditors of companies frequently find themselves involved. . . . The Index, always an important part of a law book, is full and well arranged."—*Scottish Journal of Jurisprudence.*

In two volumes, royal 8vo., price 70s., cloth,

THE LAW

RELATING TO

SHIPMASTERS AND SEAMEN.

*THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, POWERS, RIGHTS,
 LIABILITIES AND REMEDIES.*

By JOSEPH KAY, Esq., M.A., Q.C.,

OF TRIN. COLL. CAMBRIDGE, AND OF THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT;
 SOLICITOR-GENERAL OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM; ONE OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF
 RECORD FOR THE HUNDRED OF SALFORD;
 AND AUTHOR OF "THE SOCIAL CONDITION AND EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE
 IN ENGLAND AND EUROPE."

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

From the NAUTICAL MAGAZINE, July, 1875.

"It is rarely that we find a book fulfilling the requirements of both classes; full and precise enough for the lawyer, and at the same time intelligible to the non-legal understanding. Yet the two volumes by Mr. Kay on the law relating to shipmasters and seamen will, we venture to say, be of equal service to the captain, the lawyer, and the Consul, in their respective capacities, and even of

interest to the public generally, written as it is in a clear and interesting style, and treating of a subject of such vast importance as the rights and liabilities and relative duties of all, passengers included, who venture upon the ocean; more than that, we think that any able-seaman might read that chapter on the crew with the certainty of acquiring a clearer notion of his own position on board ship.

THE LAW RELATING TO SHIPMASTERS AND SEAMEN.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK—*continued.*

"We can make no charge of redundancy or omission against our author; but if we were called upon to select any one out of the fifteen parts into which the two volumes are divided as being especially valuable, we should not hesitate to choose that numbered three, and entitled 'The Voyage.' There the master will find a succinct and compendious statement of the law respecting his duties, general and particular, with regard to the ship and its freight from the moment when, on taking command, he is bound to look to the seaworthiness of the ship, and to the delivery of her log at the final port of destination. In Part IV. his duties are considered with respect to the cargo, this being a distinct side of his duplicate character, inasmuch as he is agent of the owner of the cargo just as much as the owner of the ship.

"Next in order of position come 'Bills of Lading' and 'Stoppage in Transitu.' We confess that on first perusal we were somewhat surprised to find the

subject of the delivery of goods by the master given priority over that of bills of lading; the logical sequence, however, of these matters was evidently sacrificed, and we think with advantage to the author's desire for unity in his above-mentioned chapters on 'The Voyage.' That this is so is evidenced by the fact that after his seventh chapter on the latter subject he has left a blank chapter with the heading of the former and a reference *ante*. 'The power of the master to bind the owner by his personal contracts,' 'Hypothecation,' and 'The Crew,' form the remainder of the contents of the first volume, of which we should be glad to have made more mention, but it is obviously impossible to criticize in detail a work in which the bare list of cited cases occupies forty-four pages.

"The question of compulsory pilotage is full of difficulties, which are well summed up by Mr. Kay.

"In conclusion, we can heartily congratulate Mr. Kay upon his success."

From the LIVERPOOL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

"'The Law relating to Shipmasters and Seamen'—such is the title of a voluminous and important work which has just been issued by Messrs. Stevens and Haynes, the eminent law publishers, of London. The author is Mr. Joseph Kay, Q.C., and while treating generally of the law relating to shipmasters and seamen, he refers more particularly to their appointment, duties, rights, liabilities, and remedies. It consists of two large volumes, the text occupying nearly twelve hundred pages, and the value of the

work being enhanced by copious appendices and index, and by the quotation of a mass of authorities. . . . *The work must be an invaluable one to the shipowner, shipmaster, or consul at a foreign port.* The language is clear and simple, while the legal standing of the author is a sufficient guarantee that he writes with the requisite authority, and that the cases quoted by him are decisive as regards the points on which he touches."

From the LAW JOURNAL.

"The author tells us that for ten years he has been engaged upon it. . . . Two large volumes containing 1181 pages of text, 81 pages of appendices, 98 pages of index, and upwards of 1800 cited cases, attest the magnitude of the work designed and accomplished by Mr. Kay.

"Mr. Kay says that he has 'endeavoured to

compile a guide and reference book for masters, ship agents, and consuls.' He has been so modest as not to add lawyers to the list of his pupils; but *his work will, we think, be welcomed by lawyers who have to do with shipping transactions, almost as cordially as it undoubtedly will be by those who occupy their business in the great waters.*"

In crown 12mo., 1876, price 12s., cloth,

A TREATISE

ON THE

LOCUS STANDI OF PETITIONERS AGAINST PRIVATE BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

THIRD EDITION.

By JAMES MELLOR SMETHURST, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A.,
and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

2 vols. 4to., 1876-77. 5l. 5s., calf.

THE

PRACTICAL STATUTES OF NEW ZEALAND.

WITH NOTES AND INDEX.

Edited by G. B. BARTON, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

THE NEW ZEALAND JURIST (NEW SERIES).

JOURNAL AND LAW REPORTS. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Edited by G. B. BARTON, Barrister-at-Law, Dunedin, New Zealand.

The Reports include all cases of importance argued and determined in the Court of Appeal of New Zealand, and in the Supreme Court in its various Districts.

THE NEW ZEALAND JURIST is the only Legal Journal published in New Zealand.

Orders for the "JURIST" will be received by

STEVENS & HAYNES, BELL YARD, TEMPLE BAR, LONDON.

In one thick volume, 8vo., 1875, price 25s., cloth,

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF RATING of HEREDITAMENTS in the OCCUPATION of COMPANIES.

By J. H. BALFOUR BROWNE,

Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Registrar to the Railway Commissioners.

"The tables and specimen valuations which are printed in an appendix to this volume, will be of great service to the parish authorities, and to the legal practitioners who may have to deal with the rating of those properties which are in the occupation of Companies, and we congratulate Mr. Browne on the production of a clear and concise book of the system of Company Rating. There is no doubt

that such a work is much needed, and we are sure that all those who are interested in, or have to do with public rating, will find it of great service. Much credit is therefore due to Mr. Browne for his able treatise—a work which his experience as Registrar of the Railway Commission peculiarly qualified him to undertake."—*Law Magazine*.

In 8vo., 1875, price 7s. 6d., cloth,

THE LAW OF USAGES and CUSTOMS: A Practical Law Tract.

By J. H. BALFOUR BROWNE,

Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Registrar to the Railway Commissioners.

"We look upon this treatise as a valuable addition to works written on the Science of Law."—*Canada Law Journal*.

"As a tract upon a very troublesome department of Law it is admirable—the principles laid down are sound, the illustrations are well chosen, and the decisions and dicta are harmonised so far as possible, and distinguished when necessary."—*Irish Law Times*.

"As a book of reference we know of none so comprehensive dealing with this particular branch of Common Law. . . . In this way the book is invaluable to the practitioner."—*Law Magazine*.

In one volume, 8vo., 1875, price 18s., cloth,

THE PRACTICE BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE REGULATION OF RAILWAYS ACTS, 1873 and 1874;

With the Amended General Orders of the Commissioners, Schedule of Forms, and Table of Fees; together with the Law of Undue Preference, the Law of the Jurisdiction of the Railway Commissioners, Notes of their Decisions and Orders, Precedents of Forms of Applications, Answers and Replies; and Appendices of Statutes and Cases.

By J. H. BALFOUR BROWNE,

Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Registrar to the Railway Commissioners.

"Mr. Browne's book is handy and convenient in form, and well arranged for the purposes of reference; its treatment of the subject is fully and carefully worked out: it is, so far as we have been able to test it, accurate and trustworthy. It is the

work of a man of capable legal attainments, and by official position intimate with his subject; and we therefore think that it cannot fail to meet a real want and to prove of service to the legal profession and the public."—*Law Magazine*.

In 8vo., 1876, price 7s. 6d., cloth,

ON THE COMPULSORY PURCHASE of the UNDERTAKINGS OF COMPANIES BY CORPORATIONS,

And the Practice in Relation to the Passage of Bills for Compulsory Purchase through Parliament. By J. H. BALFOUR BROWNE, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Author of "The Law of Rating," "The Law of Usages and Customs," &c., &c.

"This is a work of considerable importance to all Municipal Corporations, and it is hardly too much to say that every member of these bodies should have a copy by him for constant reference. Probably at no very distant date the property of all the existing gas and water companies will pass under municipal control, and therefore it is exceedingly desirable that the principles and conditions under which such transfers ought to be made should be clearly understood. This task is made easy by the present volume. The stimulus for the publication of such a work was given by the action of the Parliamentary Committee which last Session passed the preamble of the 'Stockton and Middlesbrough Corporations Water Bill, 1876.' The volume accordingly contains a full report of the case as it was presented

both by the promoters and opponents, and as this was the first time in which the principle of compulsory purchase was definitely recognised, there can be no doubt that it will long be regarded as a leading case. As a matter of course, many incidental points of interest arose during the progress of the case. Thus, besides the main question of compulsory purchase, and the question as to whether there was or was not any precedent for the Bill, the questions of water compensations, of appeals from one Committee to another, and other kindred subjects were discussed. These are all treated at length by the Author in the body of the work, which is thus a complete legal compendium on the large subject with which it so ably deals."

Now ready, in 8vo., 1878, price 6s., cloth,

THE LAW RELATING TO CHARITIES,

Epecially with Reference to the Validity and Construction of

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS AND CONVEYANCES.

BY

FERDINAND M. WHITEFORD, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

"The Law relating to Charities by F. M. Whiteford, contains a brief but clear exposition of the law relating to a class of bequests in which the intentions of donors are often frustrated by unacquaintance with the Statutory provisions on the subject. Decisions in reported Cases occupy a

large portion of the text, together with the explanations pertinent to them. The general tenor of Mr. Whiteford's work is that of a digest of Cases rather than a treatise, a feature, however, which will not diminish its usefulness for purposes of reference."—*Law Magazine and Review*.

In 8vo., 1872, price 7s. 6d., cloth,

AN EPITOME AND ANALYSIS

OF

SAVIGNY'S TREATISE ON OBLIGATIONS IN ROMAN LAW.

By ARCHIBALD BROWN, M.A.

Edin. and Oxon. and B.C.L. Oxon., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

"Mr. Archibald Brown deserves the thanks of all interested in the science of law, whether as a study or a practice, for his edition of Herr von Savigny's great work on 'Obligations.' Mr. Brown has undertaken a double task—the translation of his author, and the analysis of his author's matter. That he has succeeded in reducing the bulk of the original will be seen at a glance; the French translation consisting of two volumes, with some five hundred pages apiece, as compared with Mr. Brown's thin volume of a hundred and

fifty pages. At the same time the pith of Von Savigny's matter seems to be very successfully preserved, nothing which might be useful to the English reader being apparently omitted.

"The new edition of Savigny will, we hope, be extensively read and referred to by English lawyers. If it is not, it will not be the fault of the translator and epitomiser. Far less will it be the fault of Savigny himself, whose clear definitions and accurate tests are of great use to the legal practitioner."—*Law Journal*.

THE ELEMENTS OF ROMAN LAW.

In 216 pages 8vo., 1875, price 10s., cloth,

A CONCISE DIGEST OF THE INSTITUTES

OF

GAIUS AND JUSTINIAN,

With copious References arranged in Parallel Columns, also Chronological and Analytical Tables, Lists of Laws, &c. &c.

Primarily designed for the Use of Students preparing for Examination at Oxford, Cambridge, and the Inns of Court.

By SEYMOUR F. HARRIS, B.C.L., M.A.,

OF WORCESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW;
AUTHOR OF "UNIVERSITIES AND LEGAL EDUCATION."

"Mr. Harris's digest ought to have very great success among law students both in the Inns of Court and the Universities. His book gives evidence of praiseworthy accuracy and laborious condensation."—*LAW JOURNAL*.

"This book contains a summary in English of the elements of Roman Law as contained in the works of Gaius and Justinian, and is so arranged that the reader can at once see what are the opinions of either of these two writers on each point. From the very exact and accurate references to titles and sections given he can at once refer to the original writers. The concise manner in which Mr. Harris has arranged his digest will render it most useful, not only to the students for whom it was originally written, but also to those persons who, though they have not the time to wade through the larger treatises of Poste, Sanders, Ortolan, and others, yet desire to obtain some knowledge of Roman Law."—*OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATES' JOURNAL*.

"Mr. Harris deserves the credit of having produced an epitome which will be of service to those numerous students who have no time or sufficient ability to analyse the Institutes for themselves."—*LAW TIMES*.

For the Preliminary Examinations before Entering into Articles of Clerkship to Solicitors under the Solicitors Act, 1877.

Now ready, in a handsome 4to. volume, with Map of the World, price 10s., cloth,

THE STUDENTS' REMINDER AND PUPILS' HELP IN PREPARING FOR A PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

By THOMAS MARSH,

Private Tutor, Author of an "English Grammar," &c.

"In these days of competitive examination and well-nigh universal education, students will find a useful auxiliary in the 'Student's Reminder and Pupil's Help,' by Thomas Marsh, which gives in a concise form some fruitful information, that, just because it is elementary, is apt to be momentarily forgotten."—*The Graphic*.

"We welcome this compendium with great pleasure as being exactly what is wanted in this age of competitive examinations. It is evidently the work of a master hand, and could only be compiled by one thoroughly experienced in the work of teaching. Mr. Marsh has summarised and analysed the subjects required for the preliminary examinations of law students, as well as for the University and Civil Service examinations. He has paid special attention to mathematics, but the compendium also includes ancient and modern languages, geography, dictation, &c. It was a happy idea to make it quarto size, and the type and printing are clear and legible."—*Irish Law Times*.

"This remarkable volume might almost be described as containing a little of everything, and any student who masters its contents may fairly regard himself as standing well for such ordinary examinations as he may be called upon to pass. Mr. Marsh has evidently had great experience in preparing pupils for such tests, and he has in this work brought together a mass of leading points on a variety of subjects for their assistance."—*City Press*.

Now ready, Second Edition, in 8vo., price 21s., cloth,

ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

From the Teutonic Invasion to the Present Time.

Designed as a Text-Book for Students and Others.

BY

T. P. TASWELL LANGMEAD, B.C.L.,

Of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, late Tutor on Constitutional Law and Legal History to the Four Inns of Court, and formerly Vinerian Scholar in the University of Oxford.

Second and Enlarged Edition, revised throughout, and in many parts rewritten.

Extracts from some Reviews of the First Edition.

"We think Mr. Taswell-Langmead may be congratulated upon having compiled an elementary work of conspicuous merit."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"It bears marks of great industry on the part of the compiler, and is most completely stocked with all the important facts in the Constitutional History of England, which are detailed with much conciseness and accuracy, . . . and is very full and clear."—*Spectator*.

"For students of history we do not know any work which we could more thoroughly recommend."—*Law Times*.

"It is a safe, careful, praiseworthy digest and manual of all constitutional history and law."—*Globe*.

"For conciseness, comprehensiveness, and clearness, we do not know of a better modern book than Mr. Taswell Langmead's 'English Constitutional History.'"—*Notes and Queries*.

"The volume on English Constitutional History, by Mr. Taswell-Langmead, is exactly what such a history should be."—*Standard*.

"As a text-book for students, we regard it as an exceptionally able and complete work."—*Law Journal*.

"Mr. Taswell-Langmead has endeavoured in the present volume to bring together all the most prominent features in the Constitutional History of England, and explain their origin and development. It is possible to gain from a hundred pages of Mr. Langmead's work a knowledge of the growth and progress of the present system, which elsewhere could only be obtained in many volumes."—*Irish Law Times*.

"Mr. Taswell-Langmead has thoroughly grasped the bearings of his subject. It is, however, in dealing with that chief subject of constitutional history—parliamentary government—that the work exhibits its great superiority over its rivals."—*Academy*.

Fifth Edition, in 8vo., 1880, price 25s., cloth,

THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

Intended for the Use of Students and the Profession.

By EDMUND H. T. SNELL, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

FIFTH EDITION.

TO WHICH IS ADDED
AN EPITOME OF THE EQUITY PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION.

By ARCHIBALD BROWN, M.A. Edin. and Oxon., and B.C.L. Oxon., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Author of "A New Law Dictionary," "An Analysis of Savigny on Obligations," and the "Law of Fixtures."

REVIEWS.

"The changes introduced by the Judicature Acts have been well and fully explained by the present edition of Mr. Snell's treatise, and everything necessary in the way of revision has been conscientiously accomplished. We perceive the fruitful impress of the 'amending hand' in every page; the results of the decisions under the new system have been carefully explained, and engrafted into the original text; and in a word, Snell's work, as edited by Mr. Brown, has proved the fallacy of Bentham's description of Equity as 'that capricious and inconsistent mistress of our fortunes, whose features no one is able to delineate.' He has added a book, comprising 127 pages, on the present 'Practice in Equity,' as to which he observes that it 'will be probably found by students very serviceable, and by practitioners very handy and convenient, seeing that it embodies the whole procedure (even in its minutest details), and at the same time collects it all together under efficient practical headings, with their sub-divisions, so much so that everything may be found in the 'Practice' without either difficulty of search or diversity of reference.' This, on the whole, accurately describes the general character and quality of that portion of the work; but at the same time, we must say that it cannot well claim to be much more than a *skilful précis of the procedure as formulated and prescribed by the Acts and Rules themselves*, with a few exceptions, but without anything like an expanded treatment such as might render that portion of the work equal to the portion dealing with the principles of equity. Suggested, however, by the necessities experienced by its writer in his own practice, it will doubtless prove useful to others in an equal degree; and it certainly forms a valuable and much-needed supplement to Mr. Snell's work."—*Irish Law Times*.

"Snell's Equity,' as this work is so familiarly called, is a work which is probably known to students of the law in all countries where the English language is spoken, and, as a matter of fact, no one who attempts the study of Equity, can obtain a really proper insight into the science without a perusal, sooner or later, of this book. In 1868 the 'Principles of Equity' appeared for the first time. Ever since that date it has been the standard work on the subject. The Edition before us is the fourth that has appeared, and from the many additions and improvements that are embodied in it, it will, we are convinced, quite equal, if not increase, its hitherto well-deserved popularity. The present edition, unlike former ones, is divided into two Books. The first Book consists of the original 'Principles' in form and style similar to the edition first published by Mr. Snell, with the exception that some paragraphs have been entirely re-written and additions made to it, so as to bring it more in consonance with the existing state of the law. In its general character this part of the work is not much altered from former editions, as the many minor errors and deficiencies have been corrected, while the language used, and the contents of the book generally, have been worked up to the level of the new procedure introduced by the sweeping and important legislation which has been effected during the last five years. The second Book, comprising an 'Epitome of the Equity Practice,' is an entirely new addition to the original work, and emanates from the pen of Mr. Archibald Brown, B.C.L. of Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, who has handled his subject in an eminently able and satisfactory manner. This 'Practice in Equity' embodies the whole procedure in its minutest details, and will, doubtless, be found most serviceable to practitioners as well as to students. Leaving out of question the use which this part of the work will be to the practitioner, there can be no doubt that to students the whole book will be as indispensable in the future as it has been in the past; and, as regards the second part, namely that portion of the work which relates to Equity Practice, we have no doubt that a proper knowledge of it will enable a student to successfully pass any examinations in the subject, whether it be at the Universities, at the Inns of Court, or in the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society."—*Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduates' Journal*.

"We know of no better introduction to the Principles of Equity."—
CANADA LAW JOURNAL.

"Within the ten years which have elapsed since the appearance of the first edition of this work, its reputation has steadily increased, and it has long since been recognised by students, tutors and practitioners, as the best elementary treatise on the important and difficult branch of the law which forms its subject. In editing the fourth edition, Mr. Brown, while 'working up the language and contents of the book to the level of the new procedure introduced by the Judicature Acts,' noting changes of the law, and correcting minor errors, has wisely abstained from interference with the general character of the work, which equally with its lucidity and trustworthiness has shared in gaining the approval of the profession. But he has added a new feature in an Epitome of the Practice in Equity which forms a valuable complement to the 'Principles,' equally useful to the young practitioner and to the student, by whom Principles and Practice should be concurrently studied. We think Mr. Brown is to be congratulated on having produced a really useful Epitome, which while not attempting to supersede the larger Practices, will be found a safe guide to the Practitioner in all ordinary proceedings."—*Law Magazine and Review*.

In one volume, 8vo., 1874, price 18s., cloth,

PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING.

AN ELEMENTARY WORK FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

By HENRY C. DEANE, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, sometime Lecturer to the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom.

"Mr. Deane is one of the Lecturers of the Incorporated Law Society, and in his elementary work intended for the use of students, he embodies some lectures given at the hall of that society. It would weary our readers to take them over the ground necessarily covered by Mr. Deane. The first part is devoted to Corporeal Hereditaments, and the second to Conveyancing. The latter is prefaced by a very interesting 'History of Conveyancing,' and for practical purposes the chapter (Ch. 2, Part II.) on Conditions of Sale is decidedly valuable. The most recent legislation is handled by Mr. Deane in connexion with the old law, the Judicature Act and the Vendor and Purchaser Act both being considered in this chapter on Conditions of Sale. We might make some interesting quotations, but the work is one which those engaged in conveyancing should purchase and put on their shelves, and welcome it with the recommendations which we have already recorded."—*Law Times*.

"We hope to see this book, like *Snell's Equity*, a standard class-book in all Law Schools where English law is taught."—CANADA LAW JOURNAL.

"Mr. Deane has, we believe, succeeded in writing the very simplest work ever published on the abstruse subject of conveyancing; and has by his language and illustrations, explained points of law in a way that cannot be misunderstood. For this reason, and as being the most elementary work combining the elements of real property law with the principles of practical conveyancing, we can heartily recommend it as a first book on the subject of which it treats. As such we should think it would be both worthy and suitable to be named as one of the books that are required to be read as a preparation for the various Law Examinations."—*The Law*.

"It seems essentially the book for young conveyancers, and will, probably, in many cases supplant Williams. It is, in fact, a modern adaptation of Mr. Watkin's book on conveyancing, and is fully equal to its prototype."—*Irish Law Times*.

"A general review of the scope of Mr. Deane's volume and a perusal of several of its chapters

have brought us to the conclusion that, though its contents are purely elementary, and it contains nothing which is not familiar to the practitioner, it may be extremely useful to students, and especially to those gentlemen who are candidates for the various legal examinations. There are so many questions set now on case law that they would do well to peruse this treatise of Mr. Deane's, and use it in conjunction with a book of questions and answers. They will find a considerable amount of equity case law, especially in the second part of Mr. Deane's book, which comprises in substance some lectures delivered by the author at the Law Institution."—*Law Journal*.

"The first part of the volume is composed of a series of chapters on corporeal hereditaments, and the second part of some lectures on conveyancing recently delivered by the author at the Law Institution. It is enough to say that Mr. Deane writes clearly and to the point."—*Saturday Review*.

In 8vo., price 6s., cloth,

A Summary of the Law and Practice in Admiralty.

FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

By EUSTACE SMITH,

Of the Inner Temple; Author of "A Summary of Company Law."

In 8vo., price cloth,

A Summary of the Law and Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts.

FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

By EUSTACE SMITH,

Of the Inner Temple; Author of "A Summary of Company Law," and "A Summary of the Law and Practice in Admiralty."

In one volume, 8vo., price 20s., cloth,

PRINCIPLES OF THE COMMON LAW.

INTENDED FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS AND THE PROFESSION.

By JOHN INDERMAUR, SOLICITOR,

AUTHOR OF "A MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,"
"EPITOMES OF LEADING CASES," AND OTHER WORKS.

~~~~~

"This work, the author tells us in his Preface, is written mainly with a view to the examinations of the Incorporated Law Society; but we think it is likely to attain a wider usefulness. It seems, so far as we can judge from the parts we have examined, to be a careful and clear outline of the principles of the common law. It is very readable; and not only students, but many practitioners and the public might benefit by a perusal of its pages."—SOLICITORS' JOURNAL.

"Mr. Indermaur has very clear notions of what a law student should be taught to enable him to pass the examinations of the Incorporated Law Society. In this, his last work, the law is stated carefully and accurately, and the book will probably prove acceptable to students."—*Law Times*.

"Mr. Indermaur's book will doubtless be found a useful assistant in the legal pupil room. The statements of the law are, as far as they go, accurate, and have been skilfully reduced to the level of learners. Mr. Indermaur possesses one great merit of an instructor—he is able to bring out the salient points on wide subjects in a telling manner."—*Law Journal*.

"Mr. Indermaur has acquired a deservedly high reputation as a writer of convenient epitomes and compendiums of various branches of the Law for the use of students. Within the limits which the author has assigned to himself, he has certainly given proof of praiseworthy industry, accuracy, and clearness of exposition, which cannot fail to be of the greatest advantage to the law student. The practising solicitor will also find this a very useful compendium. Care has evidently been taken to note the latest decisions on important points of law. A full and well-constructed Index supplies every facility for ready reference."—*Law Magazine*.

"The works of Mr. Indermaur are the necessary outcome of the existing system of legal education, and are certainly admirably adapted to the needs of students. We observe that, in the preface to his Principles of the Common Law, the author announces that he had a collateral object in view—viz., to produce a work useful to the practitioner. To sessional practitioners, and those whose libraries are limited, we have no doubt that this work will prove a useful acquisition; but its special merit appears to us to be that it most adequately achieves that which was the author's principal object—namely, to supply a book upon the subject of Common Law which, whilst being elementary and readable on the one hand, yet also goes sufficiently into the subject to prepare students for examination. The author, who possesses a well-established reputation as a law tutor, and as an able and indefatigable writer of books for students, certainly knows precisely just what it is that students require, and that desideratum he has fully supplied. We might suppose that the work itself was the didactic embodiment of the prize answers to a voluminous code of examination questions on the subject of common law; and presenting, as it does, a lucid, careful, and accurate outline of the elementary principles applicable to contracts, torts, evidence, and damages, such a work cannot fail to prove abundantly useful to the student."—*Irish Law Times*.

In 8vo., 1878, price 10s., cloth.

## **A MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE,**

In the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and Chancery Divisions. Intended for the use of Students. By JOHN INDERMAUR, Solicitor.

"This is a very useful student's book. It is clearly written, and gives such information as the student requires, without bewildering him with details. The portion relating to the Chancery Division forms an excellent introduction to the elements of the practice, and may be advantageously used, not only by articulated clerks, but also by pupils entering the chambers of equity draftsmen."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"Intended for the use of students, this book is executed with that accurate knowledge and care which distinguish Mr. Indermaur. It treats carefully of the steps to be taken in the several divisions, and in the appendix is given a table of some of the principal *times* of proceedings. Not only the student but the practitioner will find this little volume of use."—*Law Times*.

"Mr. Indermaur's treatise is addressed to the attention of students; and what student but knows that the name of that author is a guarantee of the utility of any work so presented? His 'Manual of Practice,' while avoiding unnecessary details, furnishes a concise but complete elementary view of the procedure in the Chancery and Common Law Divisions of the High Court of Justice under the English Judicature Acts; and certainly any examination on the subject must be very unreasonable that a student who has mastered Mr. Indermaur's perspicuous reading on the practice could fail to pass."—*Irish Law Times*.

Fourth Edition, in 8vo., 1877, price 6s., cloth,

## **AN EPITOME OF LEADING COMMON LAW CASES; WITH SOME SHORT NOTES THEREON.**

Chiefly intended as a Guide to "SMITH'S LEADING CASES." By JOHN INDERMAUR, Solicitor (Clifford's Inn Prizeman, Michaelmas Term, 1872).

"We have received the third edition of the 'Epitome of Leading Common Law Cases,' by Mr. Indermaur, Solicitor. The first edition of this work was published in February, 1873, the second in April, 1874, and now we have a third edition dated September, 1875. No better proof of the value of this book can be furnished than the fact that in less than three years it has reached a third edition."—*Law Journal*.

Third Edition, in 8vo., 1877, price 6s., cloth,

## **AN EPITOME OF LEADING CONVEYANCING AND EQUITY CASES;**

WITH SOME SHORT NOTES THEREON, FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

By JOHN INDERMAUR, Solicitor, Author of "An Epitome of Leading Common Law Cases."

"We have received the second edition of Mr. Indermaur's very useful Epitome of Leading Conveyancing and Equity Cases. The work is very well done."—*Law Times*.

"The Epitome well deserves the continued patronage of the class—Students—for whom it is especially intended. Mr. Indermaur will soon be known as the 'Students' Friend.'"—*Canada Law Journal*.

Third Edition, in 8vo., 1880, price , cloth,

## **SELF-PREPARATION FOR THE FINAL EXAMINATION.**

CONTAINING A COMPLETE COURSE OF STUDY, WITH STATUTES, CASES, AND QUESTIONS;

And intended for the use of those Articled Clerks who read by themselves.

By JOHN INDERMAUR, Solicitor.

"In this edition Mr. Indermaur extends his counsels to the whole period from the intermediate examination to the final. His advice is practical and sensible: and if the course of study he recommends is intelligently followed, the articled clerk will have laid in a store of legal knowledge more than sufficient to carry him through the final examination."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"This book contains recommendations as to how a complete course of study for the above examination should be carried out, with reference to the particular books to be read *seriatim*. We need only remark that it is essential for a student to be set on the right tack in his reading, and that any one of ordinary ability, who follows the course set out by Mr. Indermaur, ought to pass with great credit."—*Law Journal*.

In 8vo., 1875, price 6s., cloth,

## **THE STUDENT'S GUIDE TO THE JUDICATURE ACTS, AND THE RULES THEREUNDER:**

Being a book of Questions and Answers intended for the use of Law Students.

By JOHN INDERMAUR, Solicitor.

"As the result of the well-advised method adopted by Mr. Indermaur, we have a Guide which will unquestionably be found most useful, not only to Students and Teachers for the purpose of examination, but to anyone desirous of acquiring a first acquaintanceship with the new system."—*Irish Law Times*.

In one volume, 8vo., price 21s., cloth,

# A NEW LAW DICTIONARY,

AND

## Institute of the whole Law;

EMBRACING FRENCH AND LATIN TERMS, AND REFERENCES TO THE  
AUTHORITIES, CASES, AND STATUTES.

By ARCHIBALD BROWN,

M.A. Edin. and Oxon., and B.C.L. Oxon., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Author  
of the "Law of Fixtures," "Analysis of Savigny's Obligations in Roman Law," &c.

"Mr. Brown has succeeded in the first essential, that of brevity. He has compressed into a wonderfully small compass a great deal of matter. Our impression is that the work has been carefully executed."—SOLICITORS' JOURNAL.

"This work, laborious and difficult as it was, has been admirably carried out, and the work is really what it professes to be, a complete compendium. An index to a dictionary is a novelty, but from the exceptional nature of the contents an index was likely to be most useful, and accordingly Mr. Brown has prefixed to the book a copious index by which a student can at once turn to the main body of the work and obtain the information he requires. Authorities and cases are abundantly cited, and Mr. Brown can claim with justice to call his book an institute of the whole law."—*Standard*.

"In a modest preface Mr. Brown introduces us to a rather ambitious work. He has endeavoured to compress into less than

four hundred pages the whole law of England, and has evidently bestowed much pains on the execution of the task. He does not, however, aim at anything higher than rendering a service to students preparing for the Bar or for the lower branch of the profession, and there can be no doubt that he has produced a book of reference which will be useful to the class he has had in view. Mr. Brown has perhaps done about as much as any one, not a rare genius, could do, and his Dictionary will be serviceable to those who are in want of hints and references, and are content with a general idea of a law or legal principle. It is a handy book to have at one's elbow."

—*Saturday Review*.

"This book has now been for some time published, and we have had many opportunities of referring to it. We find it an admirable Law Dictionary, and something more, inasmuch as it contains elaborate historical and antiquarian analyses of our legal system under the several headings. The student and the literary man will find the book very useful in reading and writing. Indeed the people who are not lawyers, but who nevertheless feel a desire or are under a necessity to use legal terms, or who meet them in their course of study, cannot do better than obtain a copy of this work and use it judiciously; they will thereby be enabled to avoid the ludicrous errors into which novelists in particular, and public speakers too, are often led by the inappropriate use of terms whose meanings they do not perfectly comprehend."—*IRISH LAW TIMES*.

In 8vo., price 12s., cloth,

# THE LAW OF FIXTURES.

Third Edition. Including the Law under the

## AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1875,

Incorporating the principal American Decisions, and generally bringing the law down to the present time.

By ARCHIBALD BROWN, M.A. Edin. and Oxon., and B.C.L. Oxon.,

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

"The decisions given since the second edition of this work was published in the important cases of *Ex parte Daglish*, *in re Wilde*, and *Ex parte Barclay*, *in re Joyce*, and several other further decisions of the Courts on the Law of Fixtures, have rendered a third edition desirable. The author has taken the opportunity to recast the general form of his treatise. . . . We have already adverted to the recent cases of *Ex parte Daglish*, *in re Wilde*, and *Ex parte Barclay*, *in re Joyce*. The author treats of them at some length; and the conclusion at which he arrives is very important,

and claims the attention of legal draftsmen and solicitors.

We have touched on the principal features of this new edition, and we have not space for further remarks on the book itself; but we may observe that the particular circumstances of the cases cited are in all instances sufficiently detailed to make the principle of law clear; and though very many of the principles given are in the very words of the judges, at the same time the author has not spared to deduce his own observations, and the treatise is commendable as well for originality as for laboriousness."

—*Law Journal*.

In 8vo., price 20s., cloth,

# PRINCIPLES OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

INTENDED AS A LUCID EXPOSITION OF THE SUBJECT FOR THE USE  
OF STUDENTS AND THE PROFESSION,

By SEYMOUR F. HARRIS, B.C.L., M.A.,

Of Worcester College, Oxford, and the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Author of  
"A Concise Digest of the Institutes of Gaius and Justinian."

## REVIEWS.

"There is no lack of *Works on Criminal Law*, but there was room for such a useful handbook of *Principles* as Mr. Seymour Harris has supplied. Accustomed, by his previous labours, to the task of analysing the law, Mr. Harris has brought to bear upon his present work qualifications well adapted to secure the successful accomplishment of the object which he had set before him. That object is not an ambitious one, for it does not pretend to soar above utility to the young practitioner and the student. For both these classes, and for the yet wider class who may require a book of reference on the subject, Mr. Harris has produced a clear and convenient *Epitome of the Law*. A noticeable feature of Mr. Harris's work, which is likely to prove of assistance both to the practitioner and the student, consists of a *Table of Offences*, with their legal character, their punishment, and the statute under which it is inflicted, together with a reference to the pages where a *Statement of the Law* will be found."—*LAW MAGAZINE AND REVIEW*.

"This work purports to contain 'a concise exposition of the nature of crime, the various offences punishable by the English law, the law of criminal procedure, and the law of summary convictions,' with tables of offences, punishments, and statutes. The work is divided into four books. Book I. treats of crime, its divisions and essentials; of persons capable of committing crimes; and of principals and accessories. Book II. deals with offences of a public nature; offences against private persons; and offences against the property of individuals. Each crime is discussed in its turn, with as much brevity as could well be used consistently with a proper explanation of the legal characteristics of the several offences. Book III. explains criminal procedure, including the jurisdiction of Courts, and the various steps in the apprehension and trial of criminals from arrest to punishment. This part of the work is extremely well done, the description of the trial being excellent, and thoroughly calculated to impress the mind of the uninitiated. Book IV. contains a short sketch of 'summary convictions before magistrates out of quarter sessions.' The table of offences at the end of the volume is most useful, and there is a very full index. Altogether we must congratulate Mr. Harris on his adventure."—*Law Journal*.

"Mr. Harris has undertaken a work, in our opinion, so much needed that he might diminish its bulk in the next edition by obliterating the apologetic preface. The appearance of his volume is as well timed as its execution is satisfactory. The author has shown an ability of omission which is a good test of skill, and from the overwhelming mass of the criminal law he has discreetly selected just so much only as a learner needs to know, and has presented it in terms which render it capable of being easily taken into the mind. The first half of the volume is devoted to indictable offences, which are defined and explained in succinct terms; the second half treats of the prevention of offences, the courts of criminal jurisdiction, arrest, preliminary proceedings before magistrates, and modes of prosecution and trial; and a brief epitome of the laws of evidence, proceedings after trial, and summary convictions, with a table of offences, complete the book. The part on procedure will be found particularly useful. Few young counsel, on their first appearance at sessions, have more than a loose and general notion of the manner in which a trial is conducted, and often commit blunders which, although trifling in kind, are nevertheless seriously discouraging and annoying to themselves at the outset of their career. From even such a blunder as that of mistaking the order in which the speeches are made and witnesses examined, they may be saved by the table of instructions given here."—*SOLICITORS' JOURNAL*.

"Le livre de M. Seymour F. Harris est un manuel de droit criminel destiné aux étudiants en droit et aux praticiens. Il contient une exposition concise mais complète, sobre mais très-claire des faits punissables, des peines édictées par la loi, de l'organisation des juridictions criminelles et de la manière de procéder devant elles. Ce qui est surtout précieux pour ceux auxquels cet ouvrage est destiné, c'est une table méthodique des faits punis par la loi, des peines qui leur sont applicables et des lois qui les prononcent. Cette table et l'indication, au bas de chaque page, du texte de loi dont le résumé est donné dans le livre, rendront cet ouvrage indispensable à ceux qui, dans ce pays, veulent connaître cette loi criminelle anglaise qui s'écarte tant de la législation française, et qui est toujours l'objet de la curiosité en même temps que de l'admiration. D'ailleurs, en ce moment où l'on soulève tant de questions touchant la répression pénale, cette étude du droit criminel anglais est devenue indispensable. On ne pourra mieux la faire que dans le manuel de droit criminel dont nous parlons ici et que nous ne louons que comme il le mérite."—*Revue Gén. du Droit* 1878.

In one volume, 8vo., price 9s. cloth,

## LEADING STATUTES SUMMARISED, FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

By ERNEST C. THOMAS,

Bacon Scholar of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford;  
Author of "Leading Cases in Constitutional Law Briefly Stated."

"Will doubtless prove of much use to students for whom it is intended. . . . Any student who, with this brief summary as a guide, carefully studies the enactments themselves in the Revised Edition of the Statutes, cannot fail to gain a very considerable acquaintance with every branch of English law."—*Law Magazine*.

"Mr. Thomas has done a useful piece of work in compiling a little book which is not intended to save students the trouble of looking at the statutes for themselves, but which will be valuable both to guide them through 'the single sentences of enormous length,' of which Sir James Stephen has spoken, and as a convenient book of reference."—*Saturday Review*.

"This is an ingenious work. The author, feeling that students, like a good many more experienced persons, are rather bothered with the gigantic bulk of our statute law, has hit upon the idea of picking out more than one hundred statutes of general practical importance, and giving a summary of them. He divides these into three classes, and places them under the titles, 'Common Law,' 'Criminal Law,' and 'Equity and Conveyancing.' There is an index to the volume, which enables the reader to find at once the Act he wants; and the summaries seem to be accurate and sufficiently full. Of course the book belongs to the list of 'cram' instructors; but it has merits beyond those of mere help to examination."—*Law Journal*.

In 8vo., price 6s., cloth,

## LEADING CASES IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW BRIEFLY STATED, WITH INTRODUCTION, EXCURSUSES, AND NOTES.

By ERNEST C. THOMAS,

Bacon Scholar of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford.

"Mr. E. C. Thomas has put together in a slim octavo a digest of the principal cases illustrating Constitutional Law, that is to say, all questions as to the rights or authority of the Crown or persons under it, as regards not merely the constitution and structure given to the governing body, but also the mode in which the sovereign power is to be exercised. In an introductory essay Mr. Thomas gives a very clear and intelligent survey of the general functions of the Executive, and the principles by which they are regulated; and then follows a summary of leading cases."—*Saturday Review*.

"Mr. Thomas gives a sensible introduction and a brief epitome of the familiar leading cases."—*Law Times*.

In 8vo., price 8s., cloth,

## AN EPITOME OF HINDU LAW CASES, WITH SHORT NOTES THEREON.

And Introductory Chapters on

## SOURCES OF LAW, MARRIAGE, ADOPTION, PARTITION, AND SUCCESSION.

By WILLIAM M. P. COGHLAN,

BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE, JUDGE AND SESSIONS JUDGE OF TANNA.

"Apart, altogether, from their professional value, these introductory chapters are interesting to the layman, as presenting a series of curiously exact photographs of every day Hindu life, which are further illustrated by the rulings of the various High Courts. We have only space to direct the readers' attention to the chapters on marriage, and the cases cited, for we made use of this text-book among others in discussing the Hindu marriage laws in our columns last year. Mr. Coghlan is well known as the Judge and Session Judge of Tanna, and as one of the closest students of Hindu life as well as of Hindu law. His volume is already a text-book to the students of Hindu law in England, and should also find a welcome here from practitioners, and even, through the intrinsic interest of the subject and the ability of treatment, from those general readers who may be interested in Indian matters."—*Times of India*.

"Mr. Coghlan, Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna, has prepared an epitome of some Hindoo law cases as a guide to the law reports and to the standard text-books. Apart from its professional value, it presents a curious picture of Hindoo customs and ideas on various subjects, such as marriage, family ties, &c."—*Saturday Review*.



*In a handy volume, price 5s., cloth,*

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS & RAILWAY COMPANIES : Their Duties, Rights and Liabilities.

By LOUIS ARTHUR GOODEVE, of the Middle Temple,  
Barrister-at-Law.

"Mr. Goodeve's little book is a concise epitome of the Acts, Bye-laws, and Cases relating to passengers and their personal luggage. It is clearly written, and the reader is able speedily enough to find any point upon which he desires to inform himself."—*Law Journal*.

"Mr. Goodeve has rendered a service to the public in making a digest of the law relating to railway passengers, including the respective duties, rights, and liabilities of the Companies on the one hand and passengers on the other, as laid down by the statutes and the decisions of the Superior Courts. The various points are treated in a clear yet concise manner; and it is to be hoped that this little work will be widely studied so that people may know what are their rights, and take steps to maintain them."—*Saturday Review*.

"After reading the volume with great interest, we can only say that it is clear, compact, and accurate. Passengers who want *reliable* information should consult this book."—*Sheffield Post*.

### EUROPEAN ARBITRATION.

Part I., price 7s. 6d., sewed,

## LORD WESTBURY'S DECISIONS.

Reported by FRANCIS S. REILLY, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

### ALBERT ARBITRATION.

Parts I., II., and III., price 25s., sewed,

## LORD CAIRNS'S DECISIONS.

Reported by FRANCIS S. REILLY, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

In 8vo., price 21s., cloth,

## A TREATISE ON THE STATUTES OF ELIZABETH AGAINST FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES.

*The Bills of Sale Registration Acts, and the Law of Voluntary  
Dispositions of Property generally.*

By H. W. MAY, B.A. (Ch. Ch. Oxford), and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

"This treatise has not been published before it was wanted. The statutes of Elizabeth against fraudulent conveyances have now been in force for more than three hundred years. The decisions under them are legion in number, and not at all times consistent with each other. An attempt to reduce the mass of decisions into something like shape, and the exposition of legal principles involved in the decisions, under any circumstances, must have been a work of great labour, and we are pleased to observe that in the book before us there has been a combination of unusual labour with considerable professional skill. . . . We cannot conclude our notice of this work without saying that it reflects great credit on the publishers as well as the author. The facilities afforded by Messrs. Stevens and Haynes for the publication of treatises by rising men in our profession are deserving of all praise. We feel assured that they do not lightly lend their aid to works presented for publication, and that in consequence publication by such a firm is to some extent a guarantee of the value of the work published."—*Canada Law Journal*.

"Examining Mr. May's book, we find it constructed with an intelligence and precision which render it entirely worthy of being accepted as a guide in this confessedly difficult subject. The subject is an involved one, but with clean and clear handling it is here presented as clearly as it could be. . . . On the whole, he has produced a very useful book of an exceptionally scientific character."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"The subject and the work are both very good. The former is well chosen, new, and interesting; the latter has the quality which always distinguishes original research from borrowed labours."—*American Law Review*.

"We are happy to welcome his (Mr. May's) work as an addition to the, we regret to say, brief catalogue of law books conscientiously executed. We can corroborate his own description of his labours, 'that no pains have been spared to make the book as concise and practical as possible, without doing so at the expense of perspicuity, or by the omission of any important points.'"—*Law Times*.

In one volume, 8vo., price 25s., cloth,

# AN ESSAY

ON

## THE RIGHTS OF THE CROWN

AND THE

### PRIVILEGES OF THE SUBJECT

### In the Sea Shores of the Realm.

By ROBERT GREAM HALL, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition. Revised and corrected, together with extensive Annotations, and references to the later Authorities in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United States. By RICHARD LOVELAND LOVELAND, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

"This is an interesting and valuable book. It treats of one of those obscure branches of the law which there is no great inducement for a legal writer to take up. . . . Mr. Hall, whose first edition was issued in 1830, was a writer of considerable power and method. Mr. Loveland's editing reflects the valuable qualities of the 'Essay' itself. He has done his work without pretension, but in a solid and efficient manner. The 'Summary of Contents' gives an admirable epitome of the chief points discussed in the 'Essay,' and indeed, in some twenty propositions, supplies a useful outline of the whole law. Recent cases are noted at the foot of each page with great care and accuracy, while an Appendix contains much valuable matter; including Lord Hale's treatise *De Jure Maris*, about which there has been so much controversy, and Serjeant Merewether's learned argument on the rights in the river Thames. The book will, we think, take its place as the modern authority on the subject."—*Law Journal*.

"The treatise, as originally published, was one of considerable value, and has ever since been quoted as a standard authority. But as time passed, and cases accumulated, its value diminished, as it was

necessary to supplement it so largely by reference to cases since decided. A tempting opportunity was, therefore, offered to an intelligent editor to supply this defect in the work, and Mr. Loveland has seized it, and proved his capacity in a very marked manner. As very good specimens of annotation, showing clear judgment in selection, we may refer to the subject of alluvion at page 109, and the rights of fishery at page 50. At the latter place he begins his notes by stating under what expressions a 'several fishery' has been held to pass, proceeding subsequently to the evidence which is sufficient to support a claim to ownership of a fishery. The important question under what circumstances property can be acquired in the soil between high and low water mark is lucidly discussed at page 77, whilst at page 81 we find a pregnant note on the property of a grantee of wreck in goods stranded within his liberty.

"We think we can promise Mr. Loveland the reward for which alone he says he looks—that this edition of Hall's Essay will prove a most decided assistance to those engaged in cases relating to the foreshores of the country."—*Law Times*.

**"The entire book is masterly."—ALBANY LAW JOURNAL.**

In one volume, 8vo., price 12s., cloth,

## A TREATISE ON THE LAW RELATING TO THE POLLUTION AND OBSTRUCTION OF WATER COURSES;

Together with a Brief Summary of the Various Sources of Rivers Pollution.

By CLEMENT HIGGINS, M.A., F.C.S.,  
OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

"As a compendium of the law upon a special and rather intricate subject, this treatise cannot but prove of great practical value, and more especially to those who have to advise upon the institution of proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Preventive Act, 1876, or to adjudicate upon those proceedings when brought."—*Irish Law Times*.

"We can recommend Mr. Higgins' Manual as the best guide we possess."—*Public Health*.

"County Court Judges, Sanitary Authorities, and Riparian Owners will find in Mr. Higgins' Treatise a valuable aid in obtaining a clear notion of the Law on the subject. Mr. Higgins has accomplished a work for which he will readily be recognised as having special fitness, on account

of his practical acquaintance both with the scientific and the legal aspects of his subject."—*Law Magazine and Review*.

"The volume is very carefully arranged throughout, and will prove of great utility both to miners and to owners of land on the banks of rivers."—*The Mining Journal*.

"Mr. Higgins writes tersely and clearly, while his facts are so well arranged that it is a pleasure to refer to his book for information; and altogether the work is one which will be found very useful by all interested in the subject to which it relates."—*Engineer*.

"A compact and convenient manual of the law on the subject to which it relates."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

In 8vo., THIRD EDITION, price 25s., cloth,

# MAYNE'S TREATISE ON THE LAW OF DAMAGES.

Third Edition.

BY

JOHN D. MAYNE,

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law;

AND

LUMLEY SMITH,

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

*"During the twenty-two years which have elapsed since the publication of this well-known work, its reputation has been steadily growing, and it has long since become the recognised authority on the important subject of which it treats."*—LAW MAGAZINE AND REVIEW.

"This edition of what has become a standard work has the advantage of appearing under the supervision of the original author as well as of Mr. Lumley Smith, the editor of the second edition. The result is most satisfactory. Mr. Lumley Smith's edition was ably and conscientiously prepared, and we are glad to find that the reader still enjoys the benefit of his accuracy and learning. At the same time the book has, doubtless, been improved by the reappearance of its author as co-editor. The earlier part, indeed, has been to a considerable extent entirely rewritten.

"Upon the general principles, according to which damages are to be assessed in actions of contract, *Hadley v. Baxendale* (9 Ex. 341) still remains the leading authority, and furnishes the text for the discussion contained in the second chapter of Mr. Mayne's book. Properly understood and limited, the rule proposed in that case, although in one respect not very happily worded, is a sound one, and has been repeatedly approved both in England and America. The subsequent decisions, which are concisely summarized by Mr. Mayne, have established that mere knowledge of special circumstances is not enough, unless it can be inferred from the whole transaction that the contractor consented to become liable to the extra damage. This limitation is obviously just, especially in the case of persons, such as common carriers, who have no option to refuse the contract. Mere knowledge on their part of special circumstances ought not, and, according to the *dicta* of the judges in the Exchequer Chamber in *Horne v. Midland Railway Company* (21 W. R. 482, L. R. 8 C. P. 131), would not involve the carrier in additional responsibility. Mr. Mayne's criticism of the numerous cases in which this matter has been considered leaves nothing to be desired, and the rules he deduces therefrom (pp. 32, 33) appear to us to exhaust the subject.

"Mr. Mayne's remarks on damages in actions of tort are brief. We agree with him that in such actions the courts are governed by far looser principles than in contracts; indeed, sometimes it is impossible to say they are governed by any principles at all. In actions for injuries to the person or reputation, for example, a judge cannot do more than give a general direction to the jury to give what the facts proved in their judgment required. And, according to the better opinion, they may give damages 'for example's sake,' and mulct a rich man more heavily than a poor one. In actions for injuries to property, however, 'vindictive' or 'exemplary' damages cannot, except in very rare cases, be awarded, but must be limited, as in contract, to the actual harm sustained.

"The subject of remoteness of damage is treated at considerable length by Mr. Mayne, and we notice that much new matter has been added. Thus the recent case of *Riding v. Smith* (24 W. R. 487, 1 Ex. D. 92) furnishes the author with an opportunity of discussing the well-known rule in *Ward v. Weeks* (7 Bing. 211) that injury resulting from the repetition of a slander is not actionable. The rule has always seemed to us a strange one, if a man is to be made responsible for the natural consequences of his acts. For every one who utters a slander may be perfectly certain that it will be repeated.

"It is needless to comment upon the arrangement of the subjects in this edition, in which no alteration has been made. The editors modestly express a hope that 'all the English as well as the principal Irish decisions up to the date have been included, and we believe from our own examination that the hope is well founded. We may regret that, warned by the growing bulk of the book, the editors have not included any fresh American cases, but we feel that the omission was unavoidable. We should add that the whole work has been thoroughly revised.'"—*Solicitors' Journal*.

*"This text-book is so well known, not only as the highest authority on the subject treated of, but as one of the best text-books ever written, that it would be idle for us to speak of it in the words of commendation that it deserves. It is a work that no practising lawyer can do without."*—CANADA LAW JOURNAL.

In 8vo., price 2s., sewed,

**TABLE of the FOREIGN MERCANTILE LAWS and CODES**  
in Force in the Principal States of EUROPE and AMERICA. By CHARLES LYON-CAEN, Professeur agrégé à la Faculté de Droit de Paris; Professeur à l'Ecole libre des Sciences politiques. Translated by NAPOLEON ARGLES, Solicitor, Paris.

In one volume, demy 8vo., price 10s. 6d., cloth,

**PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU  
RETENTION, AND DELIVERY.**

By JOHN HOUSTON, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

"We have no hesitation in saying, that we think Mr. Houston's book will be a very useful accession to the library of either the merchant or the lawyer."  
—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"We have, indeed, met with few works which so

successfully surmount the difficulties in the way of this arduous undertaking as the one before us; for the language is well chosen, it is exhaustive of the law, and is systematised with great method."  
—*American Law Review*.

In 8vo., price 10s. 6d., cloth,

A REPORT OF THE CASE OF  
**THE QUEEN v. GURNEY AND OTHERS.**

In the Court of Queen's Bench before the Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN. With an Introduction, containing a History of the Case, and an Examination of the Cases at Law and Equity applicable to it; or Illustrating THE DOCTRINE OF COMMERCIAL FRAUD. By W. F. FINLASON, Barrister-at-Law.

"It will probably be a very long time before the prosecution of the Overend and Gurney directors is forgotten. It remains as an example, and a legal precedent of considerable value. It involved the immensely important question where innocent misrepresentation ends, and where fraudulent misrepresentation begins.

"All who perused the report of this case in the columns of the *Times*, must have observed the remarkable fulness and accuracy with which that

duty was discharged, and nothing could be more natural than that the reporter should publish a separate report in book form. This has been done, and Mr. Finlason introduces the report by one hundred pages of dissertation on the general law. To this we shall proceed to refer, simply remarking before doing so, that the charge to the jury has been carefully revised by the Lord Chief Justice."

—*Law Times*.

12mo., price 10s. 6d., cloth,

**A TREATISE ON THE GAME LAWS OF ENGLAND AND WALES:**

Including Introduction, Statutes, Explanatory Notes, Cases, and Index. By JOHN LOCKE, M.P., Q.C., Recorder of Brighton. The Fifth Edition, in which are introduced the GAME LAWS of SCOTLAND and IRELAND. By GILMORE EVANS, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

In royal 8vo., price 10s. 6d., cloth,

**THE PRACTICE OF EQUITY BY WAY OF REVIVOR & SUPPLEMENT.**

With Forms of Orders and Appendix of Bills.

By LOFTUS LEIGH PEMBERTON, of the Chancery Registrar's Office.

"Mr. Pemberton has, with great care, brought together and classified all these conflicting cases, and has, as far as may be, deduced principles which

will probably be applied to future cases."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

In 8vo., price 5s., cloth,

**THE LAW OF PRIORITY.**

A Concise View of the Law relating to Priority of Incumbrances and of other Rights in Property. By W. G. ROBINSON, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

"Mr. Robinson's book may be recommended to the advanced student, and will furnish the practi-

tioner with a useful supplement to larger and more complete works."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

# ELECTION LAW.

In crown 8vo., price 14s., cloth,

## A MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS *Throughout Great Britain and Ireland.*

COMPRISING

THE DUTIES OF RETURNING OFFICERS AND THEIR DEPUTIES,  
TOWN CLERKS, AGENTS, POLL-CLERKS, &c.,

AND THE

*Law of Election Expenses, Corrupt Practices, & Illegal Payments.*

WITH

## AN APPENDIX OF STATUTES AND AN INDEX.

BY HENRY JEFFREYS BUSHBY, ESQ.,

One of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates, sometime Recorder of Colchester.

### FOURTH EDITION,

*Adapted to and embodying the recent changes in the Law, including the Ballot Act, the Instructions to Returning Officers in England and Scotland issued by the Home Office, and the whole of the Statute Law relating to the subject.*

Edited by HENRY HARDCASTLE,

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

"We have just received at a very opportune moment the new edition of this useful work. We need only say that those who have to do with elections will find 'Bushby's Manual' replete with information and trustworthy, and that Mr. Hardcastle has incorporated all the recent changes of the law."—*Law Journal*.

"As far as we can judge, Mr. Hardcastle, who

is known as one of the joint editors of O'Malley and Hardcastle's Election Reports, has done his work well. . . . For practical purposes, as a handy manual, we can recommend the work to returning officers, agents, and candidates; and returning officers cannot do better than distribute this manual freely amongst their subordinates, if they wish them to understand their work."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

A Companion Volume to the above, in crown 8vo., price 8s., cloth,

## THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF ELECTION PETITIONS,

With an Appendix containing the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, the General Rules for the Trial of Election Petitions in England, Scotland, and Ireland, Forms of Petitions, &c. By HENRY HARDCASTLE, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

"Mr. Hardcastle gives us an original treatise with foot notes, and he has evidently taken very considerable pains to make his work a reliable guide. Beginning with the effect of the Election Petitions Act, 1868, he takes his readers step by step through the new procedure. His mode of treating the subject of 'particulars' will be found

extremely useful, and he gives all the law and practice in a very small compass. In an Appendix is supplied the Act and the Rules. We can thoroughly recommend Mr. Hardcastle's book as a concise manual on the law and practice of election petitions."—*Law Times*.

Now ready, Volume I., price 30s.; Volume II., price 24s.;  
and Volume III., Part I., price 5s.

## REPORTS OF THE DECISIONS

OF THE

## JUDGES FOR THE TRIAL OF ELECTION PETITIONS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

PURSUANT TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868.

BY EDWARD LOUGHLIN O'MALLEY AND HENRY HARDCASTLE.

**Stevens and Haynes' Series of Reprints of the Early Reporters.**

**SIR BARTHOLOMEW SHOWER'S PARLIAMENTARY CASES.**

In 8vo., 1876, price 4*l.* 4*s.*, best calf binding,

**SHOWER'S CASES IN PARLIAMENT**

*Resolved and Adjudged upon Petitions and Writs of Error.*

**FOURTH EDITION.**

**CONTAINING ADDITIONAL CASES NOT HITHERTO REPORTED.**

REVISED AND EDITED BY

**RICHARD LOVELAND LOVELAND,**

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Editor of "Kelyng's Crown Cases," and  
"Hall's Essay on the Rights of the Crown in the Seashore."

"Messrs. STEVENS & HAYNES, the successful publishers of the Reprints of Bellewe, Cooke, Cunningham, Brookes' New Cases, Choyce Cases in Chancery, William Kelynge and Kelyng's Crown Cases, determined to issue a new or fourth Edition of Shower's Cases in Parliament.

"The volume, although beautifully printed on old-fashioned paper, in old-fashioned type, instead of being in the quarto, is in the more convenient octavo form, and contains several additional cases not to be found in any of the previous editions of the work.

"These are all cases of importance, worthy of being ushered into the light of the world by enterprising publishers.

"Shower's Cases are models for reporters, even in our day. The statements of the case, the arguments of counsel, and the opinions of the Judges, are all clearly and ably given.

"This new edition with an old face of these valuable reports, under the able editorship of R. L. Loveland, Esq., should, in the language of the advertisement, 'be welcomed by the profession, as well as enable the custodians of public libraries to complete or add to their series of English Law Reports.'"—*Canada Law Journal*.

**BELLEWE'S CASES, T. RICHARD II.**

In 8vo., 1869, price 3*l.* 3*s.*, bound in calf antique,

**LES ANS DU ROY RICHARD LE SECOND.**

Collect' ensembl' hors les abridgments de Statham, Fitzherbert, et Brooke. Per RICHARD BELLEWE, de Lincolns Inne. 1585. Reprinted from the Original Edition.

"No public library in the world, where English law finds a place, should be without a copy of this edition of Bellewe."—*Canada Law Journal*.

"We have here a *fac-simile* edition of Bellewe, and it is really the most beautiful and admirable reprint that has appeared at any time. It is a perfect gem of antique printing, and forms a most interesting monument of our early legal history. It belongs to the same class of works as the Year Book of Edward I. and other similar works which have been printed in our own time under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls; but is far superior to any of them, and is in this respect

highly creditable to the spirit and enterprise of private publishers. The work is an important link in our legal history; there are no year books of the reign of Richard II., and Bellewe supplied the only substitute by carefully extracting and collecting all the cases he could find, and he did it in the most convenient form—that of alphabetical arrangement in the order of subjects, so that the work is a digest as well as a book of law reports. It is in fact a collection of cases of the reign of Richard II., arranged according to their subjects in alphabetical order. It is, therefore, one of the most intelligible and interesting legal memorials of the Middle Ages."—*Law Times*.

**CUNNINGHAM'S REPORTS.**

In 8vo., 1871, price 3*l.* 3*s.*, calf antique,

CUNNINGHAM'S (T.) Reports in K. B., 7 to 10 Geo. II.; to which is prefixed a Proposal for rendering the Laws of England clear and certain, humbly offered to the Consideration of both Houses of Parliament. Third Edition, with numerous Corrections. By THOMAS TOWNSEND BUCKNILL, Barrister-at-Law.

"The instructive chapter which precedes the cases, entitled 'A proposal for rendering the Laws of England clear and certain,' gives the volume a degree of peculiar interest, independent of the value of many of the reported cases. That chapter begins with words which ought, for the information of every people, to be printed in letters of gold. They are as follows: 'Nothing conduces more to the

peace and prosperity of every nation than good laws and the due execution of them.' The history of the civil law is then rapidly traced. Next a history is given of English Reporters, beginning with the reporters of the Year Books from 1 Edw. III. to 12 Hen. VIII.—being near 200 years—and afterwards to the time of the author."—*Canada Law Journal*.

**Stevens and Haynes' Series of Reprints of the Early Reporters.****CHOYCE CASES IN CHANCERY.**In 8vo., 1870, price 2*l.* 2*s.*, calf antique,**THE PRACTICE OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.**

With the Nature of the several Offices belonging to that Court. And the Reports of many Cases wherein Relief hath been there had, and where denied.

"This volume, in paper, type, and binding (like "*Bellewe's Cases*") is a facsimile of the antique edition. All who buy the one should buy the other."—*Canada Law Journal*.

In 8vo., 1872, price 3*l.* 3*s.*, calf antique,**SIR G. COOKE'S COMMON PLEAS REPORTS**

In the Reigns of Queen Anne, and Kings George I. and II.

The Third Edition, with Additional Cases and References contained in the Notes taken from L. C. J. EYRE'S MSS. by Mr. Justice NARES, edited by THOMAS TOWNSEND BUCKNILL, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

"Law books never can die or remain long dead so long as Stevens and Haynes are willing to continue them or revive them when dead. It is certainly surprising to see with what facial accuracy

an old volume of Reports may be produced by these modern publishers, whose good taste is only equalled by their enterprise."—*Canada Law Journal*.

**BROOKE'S NEW CASES WITH MARCH'S TRANSLATION.**In 8vo., 1873, price 4*l.* 4*s.*, calf antique,

BROOKE'S (Sir Robert) New Cases in the time of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary, collected out of Brooke's Abridgment, and arranged under years, with a table, together with MARCH'S (John) *Translation of BROOKE'S New Cases* in the time of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary, collected out of BROOKE'S Abridgment, and reduced alphabetically under their proper heads and titles, with a table of the principal matters. In one handsome volume. 8vo. 1873.

"Both the original and the translation having long been very scarce, and the mispaging and other errors in March's translation making a new and corrected edition peculiarly desirable, Messrs.

Stevens and Haynes have reprinted the two books in one volume, uniform with the preceding volumes of the series of Early Reports."—*Canada Law Journal*.

**KELYNGE'S (W.) REPORTS.**In 8vo., 1873, price 4*l.* 4*s.*, calf antique,

KELYNGE'S (William) Reports of Cases in Chancery, the King's Bench, &c., from the 3rd to the 9th year of His late Majesty King George II., during which time Lord King was Chancellor, and the Lords Raymond and Hardwicke were Chief Justices of England. To which are added, seventy New Cases not in the First Edition. Third Edition. In one handsome volume. 8vo. 1873.

**KELYNG'S (SIR JOHN) CROWN CASES.**In 8vo., 1873, price 4*l.* 4*s.*, calf antique,

KELYNG'S (Sir J.) Reports of Divers Cases in Pleas of the Crown in the Reign of King Charles II., with Directions to Justices of the Peace, and others; to which are added, Three Modern Cases, viz., Armstrong and Lisle, the King and Plummer, the Queen and Mawgridge. Third Edition, containing several additional Cases never before printed, together with a TREATISE UPON THE LAW AND PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF HIGH TREASON, first published in 1793. The whole carefully revised and edited by RICHARD LOVELAND LOVELAND, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

"We look upon this volume as one of the most important and valuable of the unique reprints of Messrs. Stevens and Haynes. Little do we know of the mines of legal wealth that lie buried in the old law books. But a careful examination, either of the reports or of the treatise embodied in the volume now before us, will give the reader some idea of the

good service rendered by Messrs. Stevens & Haynes to the profession. . . Should occasion arise, the Crown prosecutor as well as counsel for the prisoner will find in this volume a complete *vide mecum* of the law of high treason and proceedings in relation thereto."—*Canada Law Journal*.

In one volume, 8vo, price 25s., cloth,

## A CONCISE TREATISE ON

# Private International Jurisprudence,

BASED ON THE DECISIONS IN THE ENGLISH COURTS.

BY JOHN ALDERSON FOOTE,

Of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law; Chancellor's Legal Medallist and Senior Whewell Scholar of International Law Cambridge University, 1873; Senior Student in Jurisprudence and Roman Law, Inns of Court Examination Hilary Term, 1874.

"This work seems to us likely to prove of considerable use to all English lawyers who have to deal with questions of private international law. Since the publication of Mr. Westlake's valuable treatise, twenty years ago, the judicial decisions of English courts bearing upon different parts of this subject have greatly increased in number, and it is full time that these decisions should be examined, and that the conclusions to be deduced from them should be systematically set forth in a treatise. Moreover, Mr. Foote has done this well."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"Mr. Foote has done his work very well, and the book will be useful to all who have to deal with the class of cases in which English law alone is not sufficient to settle the question."—*Saturday Review*, March 8, 1879.

"The author's object has been to reduce into order the mass of materials already accumulated in the shape of explanation and actual decision on the interesting matter of which he treats; and to construct a framework of private international law, not from the *dicta* of jurists so much as from judicial decisions in English Courts which have superseded them. And it is here, in compiling and arranging in a concise form this valuable material, that Mr. Foote's wide range of knowledge and legal acumen bear such good fruit. As a guide and assistant to the student of international law, the whole treatise will be invaluable; while a table of cases and a general index will enable him to find what he wants without trouble."—*Standard*.

"The recent decisions on points of international law (and there have been a large number since Westlake's publication) have been well stated. So far as we have observed, no case of any importance has been omitted, and the leading cases have been fully analyzed. The author does not hesitate to criticise the grounds of a decision when these appear to him to conflict with the proper rule of law. Most of his criticisms seem to us very just. . . . On the whole we can recommend Mr. Foote's treatise as a useful addition to our text-books, and we expect it will rapidly find its way into the hands of practising lawyers."—*The Journal of Jurisprudence and Scottish Law Magazine*.

"Mr. Foote has evidently borne closely in mind the needs of Students of Jurisprudence as well as those of the Practitioners. For both, the fact that his work is almost entirely one of Case-law, will commend it as one useful alike in Chambers and in Court."—*Law Magazine and Review*.

"Mr. Foote's book will be useful to the student. . . . One of the best points of Mr. Foote's book is the 'Continuous Summary,' which occupies about thirty pages, and is divided into four parts—Persons, Property, Acts, and Procedure. Mr. Foote remarks that these summaries are not in any way intended as an attempt at codification. However that may be, they are a digest which reflects high credit on the author's assiduity and capacity. They are 'meant merely to guide the student;' but they will do much more than guide him. They will enable him to get such a grasp of the subject as will render the reading of the text easy and fruitful."—*Law Journal*.

"This book is well adapted to be used both as a text-book for students and a book of reference for practising barristers."—*Bar Examination Journal*.

"This is a book which supplies the want which has long been felt for a really good modern treatise on Private International Law adapted to the every-day requirements of the English Practitioner. The whole volume, although designed for the use of the practitioner, is so moderate in size—an octavo of 500 pages only—and the arrangement and development of the subject so well conceived and executed, that it will amply repay perusal by those whose immediate object may be not the actual decisions of a knotty point but the satisfactory disposal of an examination paper."—*Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduates' Journal*.

"Since the publication, some twenty years ago, of Mr. Westlake's Treatise, Mr. Foote's book is, in our opinion, the best work on private international law which has appeared in the English language. . . . The work is executed with much ability, and will doubtless be found of great value by all persons who have to consider questions on private international law."—*Athenæum*.



THE  
**Law Magazine and Review,**  
 AND  
 QUARTERLY DIGEST OF ALL REPORTED CASES.

Price FIVE SHILLINGS each Number.

No. CCXVIII. (Vol. 1, No. I. of the New QUARTERLY Series.) November, 1875.

No. CCXIX. (Vol. 1, 4th Series No. II.) February, 1876.

*N.B.—These two Numbers are out of print.*

No. CCXX. (Vol. 1, 4th Series No. III.) For May, 1876.

No. CCXXI. (Vol. 1, 4th Series No. IV.) For August, 1876.

No. CCXXII. (Vol. 2, 4th Series No. V.) For November, 1876.

No. CCXXIII. (Vol. 2, 4th Series No. VI.) For February, 1877.

No. CCXXIV. (Vol. 2, 4th Series No. VII.) For May, 1877.

No. CCXXV. (Vol. 2, 4th Series No. VIII.) For August, 1877.

No. CCXXVI. (Vol. 3, 4th Series No. IX.) For November, 1877.

No. CCXXVII. (Vol. 3, 4th Series No. X.) For February, 1878.

No. CCXXVIII. (Vol. 3, 4th Series No. XI.) For May, 1878.

No. CCXXIX. (Vol. 3, 4th Series No. XII.) For August, 1878.

No. CCXXX. (Vol. 4, 4th Series No. XIII.) For November, 1878.

No. CCXXXI. (Vol. 4, 4th Series No. XIV.) For February, 1879.

No. CCXXXII. (Vol. 4, 4th Series No. XV.) For May, 1879.

No. CCXXXIII. (Vol. 4, 4th Series No. XVI.) For August, 1879.

No. CCXXXIV. (Vol. 5, 4th Series No. XVII.) For November, 1879.

No. CCXXXV. (Vol. 5, 4th Series, No. XVIII.) For February, 1880 :—

1. The late Baron Cleasby. By the Hon. George Denman.
2. The Growth of the "Prevalence" of Equity. By C. F. Trower, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
3. The Koeller Case and the Law of the Koran.
4. Taswell-Langmead's "English Constitutional History."
5. Mr. Blennerhassett's Marriage Law Amendment Bill. By W. P. Eversley, B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law.
6. Select Cases : Scottish. By Hugh Barclay, LL.D., Sheriff-Substitute, Perth.
7. Reviews of New Books.
8. Quarterly Notes.
9. Quarterly Digest of all Reported Cases, with Table of Cases and Index of Subjects.

An Annual Subscription of 20s., paid in advance to the Publishers, will secure the receipt of the LAW MAGAZINE, free by post, within the United Kingdom, or for 24s. to the Colonies and Abroad.

Just published, in one vol., 8vo., 1878, cloth,

## A TREATISE ON HINDU LAW AND USAGE.

By JOHN D. MAYNE, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "A Treatise on Damages," &c.

"A new work from the pen of so established an authority as Mr. Mayne cannot fail to be welcome to the legal profession. In his present volume the late Officiating Advocate-General at Madras has drawn upon the stores of his long experience in Southern India, and has produced a work of value alike to the practitioner at the Indian Bar, or at home, in appeal cases, and to the scientific jurist.

"To all who, whether as practitioners or administrators, or as students of the science of jurisprudence, desire a thoughtful and suggestive work of reference on Hindu Law and Usage, we heartily recommend the careful perusal of Mr. Mayne's valuable treatise."—*Law Magazine and Review*.

In 8vo., 1877, price 15s., cloth,

## A DIGEST OF HINDU LAW, AS ADMINISTERED IN THE COURTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ARRANGED AND ANNOTATED

By H. S. CUNNINGHAM, M.A., Advocate-General, Madras.

In imperial 8vo., price 4s.,

## A DIGEST OF THE

ENGLISH AND INDIAN DECISIONS, Reported in the INDIAN JURIST, during the Year 1877.

By EDMUND FULLER GRIFFIN, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

\*\* *Annual Subscription to the INDIAN JURIST [24 Nos.] Forty-Eight Shillings, post free.*

## DUTCH LAW.

BUCHANAN (J.), Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1868, 1869, 1870-73, and 74. Bound in Three Vols. Royal 8vo. 5*l.* 5*s.*

1875, Parts 1 to 4. 1*l.* 5*s.*  
MENZIES' (W.), Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Vol. I., Vol. II., Vol. III. 7*l.* 7*s.*

BUCHANAN (J.), Index and Digest of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, reported by the late Hon. WILLIAM MENZIES. Compiled by JAMES BUCHANAN, Advocate of the Supreme Court. In One Vol., royal 8vo., 21*s.* cloth.

In 8vo., 1878, price 21*s.*, cloth,

PRECEDENTS IN PLEADING: being Forms filed of Record in the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. Collected and Arranged by JAMES BUCHANAN.

In Crown 8vo., price 32*s.* 6*d.*, boards,

## THE INTRODUCTION TO DUTCH JURISPRUDENCE OF

HUGO GROTIUS, with Notes by Simon van Groenwegen van der Made, and References to Van der Keesel's Theses and Schorer's Notes. Translated by A. F. S. MAASDORP, B.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

In 2mo., price 10*s.* 6*d.*, boards,

## SELECT THESES on the LAWS of HOLLAND and ZEELAND.

Being a Commentary of Hugo Grotius' Introduction to Dutch Jurisprudence, and intended to supply certain defects therein, and to determine some of the more celebrated Controversies on the Law of Holland. By DIONYSIUS GODEFRIDUS VAN DER KEESEL, Advocate, and Professor of the Civil and Modern Laws in the Universities of Leyden. Translated from the original Latin by C. A. LORENZ, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition, with a Biographical Notice of the Author by Professor J. DE WAL, of Leyden.

THE  
**Bar Examination Journal.**

No. 24. Price 3s.

**HILARY, 1880.**

CONTENTS:—

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, WITH ANSWERS.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

EQUITY.

COMMON LAW.

ROMAN LAW.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

INDEX AND TITLE TO VOL. IV.

Edited by

**A. D. TYSSSEN, D.C.L., M.A.,**

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and

**W. D. EDWARDS, LL.B.,**

Of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

*\*\* It is intended in future to publish a Number of the Journal after each Examination.*

Now published, in 8vo., price 18s., cloth.

**THE BAR EXAMINATION JOURNAL, VOL. IV.**

Containing the Examination Questions and Answers from Easter Term, 1878, to Hilary Term, 1880, with List of Successful Candidates at each examination, Notes on the Law of Property, and a Synopsis of Recent Legislation of importance to Students, and other information. By A. D. TYSSSEN and W. D. EDWARDS, Barristers-at-Law.

In 8vo., 1878, price 5s., cloth,

**A SUMMARY OF JOINT STOCK  
 COMPANIES' LAW.**

BY

**T. EUSTACE SMITH,**

Student of the Inner Temple.

"The author of this handbook tells us that, when an articulated student reading for the final examination, he felt the want of such a work as that before us, wherein could be found the main principles of law relating to joint-stock companies. . . . Law students may well read it; for Mr. Smith has very wisely been at the pains of giving his authority for all his statements of the law or of practice, as applied to joint-stock company business usually transacted in solicitors' chambers. In fact, Mr. Smith has by his little book offered a fresh inducement to students to make themselves—at all events, to some extent—acquainted with company law as a separate branch of study."—*Law Times*.

"These pages give, in the words of the preface, 'as briefly and concisely as possible, a general view both of the principles and practice of the law affecting companies.' The work is excellently printed, and authorities are cited; but in no case is the very language of the statutes copied. The plan is good, and shows both grasp and neatness; and, both amongst students and laymen, Mr. Smith's book ought to meet a ready sale."—*Law Journal*.

"The book is one from which we have derived a large amount of valuable information, and we can heartily and conscientiously recommend it to our readers."—*Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduates' Journal*.

In 8vo., price 12s., cloth,

## THE LAW OF NEGLIGENCE, SECOND EDITION.

By ROBERT CAMPBELL, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate  
of the Scotch Bar.

"A new edition has appeared of Mr. Campbell's excellent work on 'The Law of Negligence,' in which no pains have been spared in collecting cases, and the style of which is clear and easy."—*Saturday Review*, March 8, 1879.

"No less an authority than the late Mr. Justice Willes, in his Judgment in *Oppenheim v. White Lion Hotel Co.*, characterised Mr. Campbell's 'Law of Negligence' as a 'very good book'; and since very good books are by no means plentiful,

when compared with the numbers of indifferent ones which annually issue from the press, we think the profession will be thankful to the author of this new edition brought down to date. It is indeed an able and scholarly treatise on a somewhat difficult branch of law, in the treatment of which the author's knowledge of Roman and Scotch Jurisprudence has stood him in good stead. We confidently recommend it alike to the student and the practitioner."—*Law Magazine*.

### BIBLIOTHECA LEGUM.

In 12mo. (nearly 400 pages), price 2s., cloth,

## A CATALOGUE OF LAW BOOKS,

Including all the Reports in the various Courts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; with a Supplement to January, 1878. By HENRY G. STEVENS and ROBERT W. HAYNES, Law Publishers and Booksellers; Exporters of Law and Miscellaneous Literature; Foreign and Colonial Literary Agents, &c. &c.

In small 4to., price 2s., cloth, beautifully printed, with a large margin, for the special use of Librarians,

## A CATALOGUE OF THE REPORTS

IN THE VARIOUS COURTS OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

ARRANGED BOTH IN ALPHABETICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

By STEVENS & HAYNES, *Law Publishers*.

In royal 8vo., price 28s., cloth,

AN INDEX TO

TEN THOUSAND PRECEDENTS IN CONVEYANCING,

AND TO

COMMON AND COMMERCIAL FORMS.

Arranged in Alphabetical order with Subdivisions of an Analytical Nature; together with an Appendix containing an Abstract of the Stamp Act, 1870, with a Schedule of Duties; the Regulations relative to, and the Stamp Duties payable on, Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, Legacies, and Successions. By WALTER ARTHUR COPINGER, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "The Law of Copyright in Works of Literature and Art."

In 8vo., Fourth Edition, price 6s., cloth, THE

## MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACTS; THEIR RELATIONS TO THE DOCTRINE OF SEPARATE USE.

With Appendix of Statutes and Forms.

By the late J. R. GRIFFITH, B.A., Oxon, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. *Fourth Edition*. By W. GREGORY WALKER, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law; Author of "A Manual of the Law of Partition," &c.

"The subject of this little treatise is one which is of every-day interest and practical importance, and the public and practitioner will find in this edition a brief but pithy statement of the laws, comprising the Acts themselves, and the Cases bearing upon their construction."—*Law Times*.

*In octavo, price 1s.*

## THE "SIX CLERKS IN CHANCERY;"

Their SUCCESSORS IN OFFICE, and the "HOUSES" they lived in. A Reminiscence. By THOMAS W. BRAITHWAITE, of the Record and Writ Clerks' Office.

"The removal of the Record and Writ Office to the new building, has suggested the publication of an interesting and opportune little piece of legal history."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"Should reach the hands of everybody who take any interest in legal lore. . . ."—*Courier*.

"We can cordially recommend for general perusal Mr. Braithwaite's pamphlet, which merits perusal for the reason that it gives an admirable account of, perhaps, the most ancient office in the Civil Service of the Crown."—*Civil Service Gazette*.

*Second Edition in one volume of 1,000 pages, royal 8vo., price 50s., cloth,*

# PEMBERTON

## ON

# JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS.

BEING

A TREATISE UPON THE JUDGMENTS, DECREES,  
AND ORDERS  
OF THE COURT OF APPEAL AND HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

Chiefly in reference to Actions assigned to the Chancery Division.

WITH COMPLETE FORMS OF ORDERS.

Second Edition, considerably enlarged.

By LOFTUS LEIGH PEMBERTON,

*One of the Registrars of the Supreme Court of Judicature;  
Author of "The Practice in Equity by way of Revivor and Supplement."*

### REVIEWS OF THE FIRST EDITION.

"This is a work with an unpretending title, which in reality contains much more than would naturally be inferred from its title page. . . . The work before us contains, not only a copious and well-selected assortment of precedents, taken in every instance from orders actually made (and with proper references to the reports in all instances of reported cases), but also a series of notes, in which the result of the leading cases is succinctly given in a highly-convenient, though somewhat fragmentary, form; by the light of which the practitioner will, in all ordinary cases, be easily able to adapt the opposite precedent to the general circumstances of his own case. We consider the book one of great merit and utility, and we confidently recommend it to the consideration of the Profession."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"This volume, Mr. Pemberton tells us, is the result of labour commenced so long ago as 1869. It has had the benefit, therefore, of patient care, and patience and care having been backed up by extensive knowledge and keen discrimination, a work has been produced which, whilst it is not likely to bring its author any high reward, must permanently record his name in legal literature, and prove to the Profession and the Bench a very decided acquisition.

"Mr. Pemberton has digested the cases without expressing any opinion as to their soundness or applicability—not giving head notes, as too many text writers are fond of doing, without taking the trouble to consider whether the reporter has correctly epitomised the case, but stating in a few words the effect of each decision. This makes the work a compendium of case law on the various subjects comprehended in it. How comprehensive it is we find it impossible accurately to represent to our readers without setting out the table of contents. We have looked through it more than once; we have carefully examined the citations, and we have formed the very highest opinion of the plan of the work and its execution, and we feel that Mr. Pemberton has placed the entire profession under a lasting obligation."—*Law Times*.

"The operation of the Judicature Acts, with the new rules and orders, not only made an opportunity for, but even necessitated, a new publication of forms of judgments and orders. We may safely say that Mr. Loftus Leigh Pemberton's work, in our opinion, should take its rank among the most valuable publications that have been issued of late."—*Law Journal*.

In one volume, 8vo., price 16s., cloth,  
**A CONCISE TREATISE ON THE STATUTE LAW**  
 OF THE  
**LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS.**

With an Appendix of Statutes, Copious References to English, Irish, and American Cases, and to the French Code, and a Copious Index.

By **HENRY THOMAS BANNING, M.A.,**

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

"In this work Mr. Banning has grappled with one of the most perplexing branches of our statute law. The law, as laid down by the judicial decisions on the various Statutes of Limitations, is given in thirty-three short chapters under as many headings, and each chapter treats of a sub-division of one of the main branches of the subject; thus we have ten chapters devoted to real property. This arrangement entails a certain amount of repetition, but is not without its advantages, as the subject of each chapter is tolerably exhaustively treated of within the limits of a few pages. We think that in this respect the author has exercised a wise discretion. So far as we have tested the cases cited, the effect of the numerous decisions appears to be accurately given—indeed, the author has, as we are informed in the preface, 'so far as is consistent with due brevity, employed the *ipsisima verba* of the tribunal,' and the cases are brought down to a very recent date. . . . The substance of the book is satisfactory; and we may commend it both to students and practitioners."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"Mr. Banning's, 'Concise Treatise' justifies its title. He brings into a convenient compass a general view of the law as to the limitation of actions as it exists under numerous statutes, and a digest of the principal reported cases relating to the subject which have arisen in the English and American courts."—*Saturday Review*.

"Mr. Banning has adhered to the plan of printing the Acts in an appendix, and making his book a running treatise on the case-law thereon. The cases have evidently been investigated with care and digested with clearness and intellectuality."—*Law Journal*.

In 8vo., price 8s., cloth,

**THE TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION ACT, 1875,**

And the Rules thereunder; THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1862, with an Introduction containing a SUMMARY OF THE LAW OF TRADE MARKS, together with practical Notes and Instructions, and a copious INDEX. By **EDWARD MORTON DANIEL, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.**

"The last of the works on this subject, that by Mr. Daniel, appears to have been very carefully done. Mr. Daniel's book is a satisfactory and useful guide."—*The Engineer*.

"This treatise contains, within moderate compass, the whole of the law, as far as practically required, on the subject of trade marks. The publication is opportune, the subject being one which must nearly concern a considerable portion of the public, and it may be recommended to all who desire to take advantage of the protection afforded by registration under the new legislation. It is practical, and seems to be complete in every respect. The volume is well printed and neatly got up."—*Law Times*.

In 8vo., price 1s., sewed,

**AN ESSAY ON THE**  
**ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**

*Embracing more particularly an Enunciation and Analysis of the Principles of Law as applicable to Criminals of the Highest Degree of Guilt.*

By **WALTER ARTHUR COPINGER,**

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW;

Author of "The Law of Copyright in Works of Literature and Art," "Index to Precedents in Conveyancing," "On the Custody and Production of Title Deeds."

"We can recommend Mr. Copinger's book as containing the fullest collection we have seen of facts and quotations from eminent jurists, statistics, and general information bearing on the subject of capital punishment."—*Manchester Courier*.

In one volume, 8vo., price 15s., cloth,

**A TREATISE ON THE**  
**LAW OF REVIEW IN CRIMINAL CASES.**  
 WITH A COMMENTARY

ON THE SUMMARY PROCEDURE ACT, 1864, AND THE SUMMARY PROSECUTIONS APPEALS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1875.

WITH AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING THE STATUTES; WITH NOTES AND CASES.

By **THE HON. HENRY J. MONCREIFF,**

ADVOCATE.

In 8vo., price 6s., cloth,

# THE PARTITION ACTS, 1868 AND 1876.

## A MANUAL OF THE LAW OF PARTITION AND OF SALE IN LIEU OF PARTITION.

*With the Decided Cases, and an Appendix containing Decrees and Orders.*

By W. GREGORY WALKER,

OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, B.A. AND LATE SCHOLAR OF EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD.

"This is a very painstaking and praiseworthy little treatise. That such a work has now been published needs, in fact, only to be announced; for, meeting as it does an undoubted requirement, it is sure to secure a place in the library of every equity practitioner. . . . We are gratified to be able to add our assurance that the practitioner will find that his confidence has not been misplaced, and that Mr. Walker's manual, compact and inexpensive as it is, is equally exhaustive and valuable."—*Irish Law Times*.

"This handy-book contains the above-mentioned Partition Acts, with a manual of the law of partition,

and of sale in lieu of partition, and with the decided cases and an appendix containing decrees and orders. There are so many actions under the Partition Acts, that there is little doubt this small volume, containing as it does not merely references to all the reported cases, but the pith of the decisions extracted therefrom, will prove exceedingly useful. The appendix of decrees and orders, taken from the registrar's books kept in the Report Office, will be of great service to solicitors and counsel in settling minutes. Several of the judgments quoted will also help to keep those who have the conduct of partition suits in the right road."—*Law Journal*.

In 8vo., price 21s., cloth,

# A TREATISE ON THE LAW AND PRACTICE RELATING TO INFANTS.

By ARCHIBALD H. SIMPSON, M.A.,

*Of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.*

"Mr. Simpson's book comprises the whole of the law relating to infants, both as regards their persons and their property, and we have not observed any very important omissions. The author has evidently expended much trouble and care upon his work, and has brought together, in a concise and convenient form, the law upon the subject down to the present time."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"Its law is unimpeachable. We have detected no errors, and whilst the work might have been done more scientifically, it is, beyond all question, a compendium of sound legal principles."—*Law Times*.

"Mr. Simpson has arranged the whole of the Law relating to Infants with much fulness of detail, and yet in comparatively little space. The result is due mainly to the businesslike condensation of his style. Fulness, however, has by no means been sacrificed to brevity, and, so far as we have been

able to test it, the work omits no point of any importance, from the earliest cases to the last. In the essential qualities of clearness, completeness, and orderly arrangement it leaves nothing to be desired.

"Lawyers in doubt on any point of law or practice will find the information they require, if it can be found at all, in Mr. Simpson's book, and a writer of whom this can be said may congratulate himself on having achieved a considerable success."—*Law Magazine*, February, 1876.

"The reputation of 'Simpson on Infants' is now too perfectly established to need any encomiums on our part; and we can only say that, as the result of our own experience, we have invariably found this work an exhaustive and trustworthy repository of information on every question connected with the law and practice relating to its subject."—*Irish Law Times*, July 7, 1877.

In 8vo., price 6s., cloth,

# THE LAW CONCERNING THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, AND AT SEA.

Being the whole Statute Law upon the subject; together with a list of Registration Fees and Charges. Edited with Copious Explanatory Notes and References, and an Elaborate Index. By ARTHUR JOHN FLAXMAN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

"Mr. Flaxman's unpretentious but admirable little book makes the duties of all parties under the Act abundantly clear. . . . Lawyers will find the book not only handy, but also instructive and suggestive. To registrars, and all persons engaged in the execution of the law, the book will be invaluable. The index occupies thirty-five pages, and is so full that information on a minute point can be obtained without trouble. It is an index that must have cost the author much thought and time. The statements of what is to be done, who may do it, and what must not be done, are so clear that it is well nigh impossible for any one who consults the book to err. Those who use 'Flaxman's Regis-

tration of Births and Deaths' will admit that our laudatory criticism is thoroughly merited."—*Law Journal*.

"Mr. Arthur John Flaxman, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, has published a small work on 'The Law Concerning the Registration of Births and Deaths in England and Wales, and at Sea.' Mr. Flaxman has pursued the only possible plan, giving the statutes and references to cases. The remarkable feature is the index, which fills no less than 45 out of a total of 112 pages. The index alone would be extremely useful, and is worth the money asked for the work."—*Law Times*.

## THE LAW OF EXTRADITION.

Second Edition, in 8vo., price 18s., cloth,

A TREATISE UPON  
THE LAW OF EXTRADITION.WITH THE  
CONVENTIONS UPON THE SUBJECT EXISTING BETWEEN  
ENGLAND AND FOREIGN NATIONS,  
AND  
THE CASES DECIDED THEREON.

By EDWARD CLARKE,

OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, AND LATE TANCRED STUDENT.

"Mr. Clarke's accurate and sensible book is the best authority to which the English reader can turn upon the subject of Extradition."—*Saturday Review*.

"The opinion we expressed of the merits of this work when it first appeared has been fully justified by the reputation it has gained. This new edition, embodying and explaining the recent legislation on extradition, is likely to sustain that reputation. . . . There are other points we had marked for comment, but we must content ourselves with heartily commending this new edition to the attention of the profession. It is seldom we come across a book possessing so much interest to the general reader and at the same time furnishing so useful a guide to the lawyer."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"The appearance of a second edition of this treatise does not surprise us. It is a useful book, well arranged and well written. A student who wants to learn the principles and practice of the law of extradition will be greatly helped by Mr. Clarke. Lawyers who have extradition business will find this volume an excellent book of reference. Magistrates who have to administer the extradition law will be greatly assisted by a careful perusal of 'Clarke upon Extradition.' This may be called a warm commendation, but those who have read the book will not say it is unmerited. We have so often to expose the false pretenders to legal authorship that it is a pleasure to meet with a volume that is the useful and unpretending result of honest work. Besides the Appendix, which contains the extradition conventions of this country since 1843, we have eight chapters. The first is 'Upon the Duty of Extradition;' the second on the 'Early Treaties and Cases;' the others on the law in the United States, Canada, England, and France, and the practice in those countries."—*Law Journal*.

"One of the most interesting and valuable contributions to legal literature which it has been our province to notice for a long time, is 'Clarke's Treatise on the Law of Extradition.' . . . Mr. Clarke's work comprises chapters upon the Duty of Extradition; Early Treaties and Cases; History of the Law in the United States, in Canada, in England, in France, &c., with an Appendix containing the Conventions existing between England and Foreign Nations, and the Cases decided thereon. . . . The work is ably prepared throughout, and should form a part of the library of every lawyer interested in great Constitutional or International Questions."—*Albany Law Journal*.

THE TIMES of September 7, 1874, in a long article upon "Extradition Treaties," makes considerable use of this work, and writes of it as "*Mr. Clarke's useful Work on Extradition.*"

In 8vo., 1876, price 8s., cloth,

THE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE IN APPEALS  
FROM INDIA TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

By E. B. MICHELL and R. B. MICHELL, Barristers-at-Law.

"A useful manual arranging the practice in convenient order, and giving the rules in force in several Courts. It will be a decided acquisition to those engaged in Appeals from India."—*Law Times*.



## PRACTICE OF CONVEYANCING.

In 8vo., price 2s. 6d., cloth,

## TABLES OF STAMP DUTIES

FROM 1815 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY

WALTER ARTHUR COPINGER,

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, ESQUIRE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW;

*Author of "The Law of Copyright in Works of Literature and Art," "Index to Precedents in Conveyancing," "Title Deeds," &c.*

"Conveyancers owe Mr. Copinger a debt of gratitude for his valuable Index to Precedents in Conveyancing; and we think the little book now before us will add to their obligations. Mr. Copinger gives, first of all, an abstract of the Stamp Act, 1850, with the special regulations affecting conveyances, mortgages, and settlements in full. He then presents in a tabular form the *ad valorem* stamp duties on conveyances, mortgages, and settlements, payable in England from the 1st of

September, 1815, to the 10th of October, 1850, and then tables of *ad valorem* duties payable on the three classes of instruments since the last-mentioned date, and at the present time; arranged very clearly in columns. We cannot pretend to have checked the figures, but those we have looked at are correct; and we think this little book ought to find its way into a good many chambers and offices."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"This book, or at least one containing the same amount of valuable and well-arranged information, should find a place in every Solicitor's office. It is of especial value when examining the abstract of a large number of old title deeds."—*LAW TIMES*.

"Mr. W. A. Copinger, so well known for his work on Title Deeds, was eminently calculated to assist the practitioner in unravelling the perplexities often surrounding the question of the due Stamping of Deeds, set out in Abstracts laid before Counsel.

His *Tables of Stamp Duties*, from 1815 to 1878, have already been tested in Chambers, and being now published, will materially lighten the labours of the profession in a tedious department, yet one requiring great care."—*Law Magazine and Review*.

In one volume, 8vo., price 14s., cloth,

## Title Deeds:

## THEIR CUSTODY, INSPECTION, AND PRODUCTION,

At Law, in Equity and in Matters of Conveyancing,

Including Covenants for the Production of Deeds and Attested Copies; with an Appendix of Precedents, the Vendor and Purchaser Act, 1874, &c., &c., &c. By WALTER ARTHUR COPINGER, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Author of "The Law of Copyright" and "Index to Precedents in Conveyancing."

"In dealing with documentary evidence at law and in equity and in matters of conveyancing, including covenants for the production of deeds and attested copies, Mr. Copinger has shown discrimination, for it is a branch of the general subject of evidence which is very susceptible of independent treatment. We are glad, therefore, to be able to approve both of the design and the manner in which it has been executed.

"The literary execution of the work is good enough to invite quotation, but the volume is not

large, and we content ourselves with recommending it to the profession."—*Law Times*.

"A really good treatise on this subject must be essential to the lawyer; and this is what we have here. Mr. Copinger has supplied a much-felt want by the compilation of this volume. We have not space to go into the details of the book; it appears well arranged, clearly written, and fully elaborated. With these few remarks we recommend this volume to our readers."—*Law Journal*.

In one volume, 8vo., 1870, price cloth,

## THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT;

In Works of Literature and Art; including that of the Drama, Music, Engraving, Sculpture, Painting, Photography, and Ornamental and Useful Designs; together with International and Foreign Copyright, with the Statutes relating thereto, and References to the English and American Decisions. By WALTER ARTHUR COPINGER, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

"A book that is certainly the most complete treatise upon the complex subject of copyright which has ever been published in England."—*Athenaeum*.

"A work much needed, and which he has done exceedingly well."—*American Law Review*.

"The book is a thoroughly good one."—*The Bookseller*.

"We refer our readers to this capital book on Copyright."—*The Publishers' Circular*.

*Second Edition in preparation.*

# A MAGISTERIAL & POLICE GUIDE:

Being the Statute Law,

INCLUDING THE SESSION OF 1879,

WITH NOTES AND REFERENCES TO THE DECIDED CASES,

RELATING TO THE

PROCEDURE, JURISDICTION, AND DUTIES OF MAGISTRATES  
AND POLICE AUTHORITIES,

IN THE METROPOLIS AND IN THE COUNTRY.

With an Introduction showing the General Procedure before Magistrates both in Indictable and Summary Matters, as altered by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879 together with the Rules under the said Act.

BY HENRY C. GREENWOOD,

*Stipendiary Magistrate for the District of the Staffordshire Potteries;*

AND

TEMPLE C. MARTIN,

*Chief Clerk of the Lambeth Police Court.*

## NOTICES OF THE FIRST EDITION.

"For the form of the work we have nothing but commendation. We may say we have here our ideal law book. It may be said to omit nothing which it ought to contain."—*Law Times*.

"This handsome volume aims at presenting a comprehensive magisterial handbook for the whole of England. The mode of arrangement seems to us excellent, and is well carried out."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"As to the care with which the work has been executed, a somewhat minute examination of three or four of the divisions enables us to speak on the whole favourably."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"Great pains have evidently been taken in every part of the work to ensure correctness; and this quality, together with that of its great comprehensiveness, can scarcely fail to render this guide to procedure before magisterial and police authorities eminently acceptable to the many classes of persons to whom full and accurate information on the subject it deals with is often of the utmost importance."—*Morning Post*.

"The *Magisterial and Police Guide*, by Mr. Henry Greenwood and Mr. Temple Martin, is a model work in its conciseness, and, so far as we have been able to test it, in completeness and accuracy. It ought to be in the hands of all who, as magistrates or otherwise, have authority in matters of police."—*Daily News*.

"Both to justices and practitioners desirous of obtaining a book of reference giving the present practice of the courts, this book will be found of great service—nay, almost invaluable."—*Liverpool Mercury*.

"Mr. Greenwood, stipendiary magistrate in the Staffordshire Potteries district, and Mr. Martin, of the Southwark Police Court, have produced a portly magisterial handbook applicable to the whole of England. It contains all the statute law relating to the procedure, jurisdiction, and duties of magistrates and police authorities, with notes and references to recent decisions, and appears to be put together, as might be expected from the professional experience of the authors, in a thorough and business-like manner."—*Saturday Review*.

"This work is eminently practical, and supplies a real want. It plainly and concisely states the law on all points upon which Magistrates are called upon to adjudicate, systematically arranged, so as to be easy of reference. It ought to find a place on every Justice's table, and we cannot but think that its usefulness will speedily ensure for it as large a sale as its merits deserve."—*Midland Counties Herald*.

"The exceedingly arduous task of collecting together all the enactments on the subject has been ably and efficiently performed, and the arrangement is so methodical and precise that one is able to lay a finger on a Section of an Act almost in a moment. It is wonderful what a mass of information is comprised in so comparatively small a space. We have much pleasure in recommending the volume not only to our professional but also to our general readers; nothing can be more useful to the public than an acquaintance with the outlines of magisterial jurisdiction and procedure."—*Sheffield Post*.

Now ready, in One Vol., 8vo., price 12s., cloth.

# *A COMPENDIUM of ROMAN LAW,*

FOUNDED ON THE INSTITUTES OF JUSTINIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

SET IN THE UNIVERSITY AND BAR EXAMINATIONS

(WITH SOLUTIONS),

And Definitions of Leading Terms in the Words of the  
Principal Authorities.

By GORDON CAMPBELL,

Of the Inner Temple, M.A., late Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford; M.A.  
Trinity College, Cambridge; Author of "An Analysis of Austin's  
Jurisprudence, or the Philosophy of Positive Law."

"Mr. Campbell, in producing a compendium of the Roman law, has gone to the best English works already existing on the subject, and has made excellent use of the materials found in them. The volume is especially intended for the use of students who have to pass an examination in Roman law, and its arrangement with a view to this end appears very good. The existence of text-books such as this should do much to prevent the evil system of cramming."—*Saturday Review*.

"This compendium is, in the words of the preface, 'intended for those students at the Universities and the Inns of Courts who have to pass an examination in Roman Law.' In its preparation the author has made use of the works to which those students are generally required to give their attention, such as Sander's Justinian, Poste's Gaius, Maine's Ancient Law, Austin's Jurisprudence, and similar publications. Practically this compendium is an analysis

in English of Roman law, interspersed with such comments taken from the above authors and editors as serve to render clearer and to rectify, where necessary, the main principles and definitions which are founded in that law. Thus in the opening page we have Ulpian's definition of justice and jurisprudence, followed by Austin's objection to those definitions, namely that they would embrace not only law but positive morality and the test to which both are to be referred. Again, the definition of an action given in Justinian is contrasted with a quotation from the student's Austin; and the same plan is adopted throughout the Compendium. This plan will undoubtedly be of service to students of the civil law. There is a very useful appendix containing questions taken, for the most part, from papers set at examinations at the Universities and in the Bar examinations, and some definitions and descriptions of leading terms."—*Law Times*.

## MINING LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 8vo., price 7s. 6d., cloth,

# *Titles to Mines in the United States,*

WITH THE

Statutes and References to the Decisions of the Courts  
relating thereto.

By W. A. HARRIS, B.A., OXON.,

Of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and of the American Bar.

"We have merely sketched the contents of this interesting volume, and though the author apologises in the preface for its incompleteness, we are bound to admit that we cannot suggest any point on which information on this subject could be desired that it has been withheld. Mr. Harris may be credited with having done his best to simplify the American mining laws, and in so doing has earned the thanks of all persons interested in the subject."—*The Mining World*.

"It is carefully and thoroughly written throughout, and the information given, whilst it is brief and free from technicalities, will prove ample for the professional man who may be called upon to transact legal business connected with American mines, and will be found useful and interesting to the general reader."—*The Mining Journal*.

"The author is an English barrister, who is also

a member of the American Bar, and he has had much experience in American and Anglo-American Mining Law.

"He has now collated such of the mining laws of the United States as are likely to be of importance to English mining adventurers who invest in American mines.

"The information is very comprehensive, and seems to embrace all things pertinent to the subject. The case of the 'Emma' Mine has drawn much attention to the American mining law, and Mr. Harris' work will be found an excellent exponent."—*London Iron Trade Exchange*.

"This is a most valuable work—indeed, we might say indispensable—for legal gentlemen and investors in American land and mineral property, and the author is well qualified to give the information and advice needed."—*The Colliery Guardian*.

# INDEX to the NAMES of AUTHORS and EDITORS of WORKS enumerated in this Catalogue.

- ARGLES (N.), page 32.  
 BALDWIN (E. T.), 15  
 BANNING (H. T.), 42.  
 BARTON (G. B.), 18.  
 BELLEWE (R.), 34.  
 BRAITHWAITE (T. W.), 41.  
 BRICE (SEWARD), 8, 16.  
 BROOKE (SIR R.), 35.  
 BROWN (ARCHIBALD), 20, 22, 26.  
 BROWNE (J. H. BALFOUR), 19.  
 BUCHANAN, (J.), 38.  
 BUCKLEY (H. B.), 17.  
 BUCKNILL (T. T.), 34, 35.  
 BUSHEY (H. J.), 33.  
 CAMPBELL (GORDON), 47.  
 CAMPBELL (ROBERT), 40.  
 CLARKE (EDWARD), 44.  
 COGHLAN (W. M.), 28.  
 COOKE (SIR G.), 35.  
 COOKE (HUGH), 10.  
 COPINGER (W. A.), 40, 42, 45.  
 CORNER (R. J.), 10.  
 CUNNINGHAM (H. S.), 38.  
 CUNNINGHAM (JOHN), 7.  
 CUNNINGHAM (T.), 34.  
 DANIEL (E. M.), 42.  
 DEANE (H. C.), 23.  
 DE WAL (J.), 38.  
 EDWARDS (W. D.), 39.  
 EVANS (G.), 32.  
 FINLASON (W. F.), 32.  
 FLAXMAN (A. J.), 43.  
 FOOTE (J. ALDERSON), 36.  
 FORSYTH (W.), 12.  
 GIBBS (F. W.), 10.  
 GODEFROI (H.), 14.  
 GOODEVE (L. A.), 29.  
 GREENWOOD (H. C.), 46.  
 GRIFFIN (E. F.), 38.  
 GRIFFITH (J. R.), 40.  
 GRIFFITH (W. DOWNES), 6.  
 GROTIUS (HUGO), 38  
 HALL (R. G.), 30.  
 HANSON (A.), 10.  
 HARDCASTLE (H.), 9, 33.  
 HARRIS (SEYMOUR F.), 20, 27.  
 HARRIS (W. A.), 47.  
 HARWOOD (R. G.), 10.  
 HAZLITT (W.), 9.  
 HIGGINS (C.), page 30.  
 HOUSTON (J.), 32.  
 INDERMAUR (JOHN), 24, 25.  
 JONES (E.), 14.  
 JOYCE (W.), 11.  
 KAY (JOSEPH), 17.  
 KELYNG (SIR J.), 35.  
 KELYNGE (W.), 35.  
 LLOYD (EYRE), 13, 15.  
 LOCKE (J.), 32.  
 LORENZ (C. A.), 38.  
 LOVELAND (R. L.), 6, 10, 30, 34, 35.  
 MAASDORP (A. F. S.), 38.  
 MARCH (JOHN), 35.  
 MARSH (THOMAS), 21.  
 MARTIN (TEMPLE C.), 46.  
 MATTINSON (M. W.), 7.  
 MAY (H. W.), 29.  
 MAYNE (JOHN D.), 31, 38.  
 MENZIES (W.), 38.  
 MICHELL (E. B.), 44.  
 MONCREIFF (H. J.), 42.  
 MORIARTY, 14.  
 O'MALLEY (E. L.), 33.  
 PEMBERTON (L. L.), 32, 41.  
 REILLY (F. S.), 29.  
 RINGWOOD (R.), 15.  
 ROBERTSON (A.), 41.  
 ROBINSON (W. G.), 32.  
 ROCHE (H. P.), 9.  
 SAVIGNY (F. C. VON), 20.  
 SHORT (F. H.), 8, 10.  
 SHORTT (JOHN), 14.  
 SHOWER (SIR B.), 34.  
 SIMPSON (A. H.), 43.  
 SMETHURST (J. M.), 18.  
 SMITH (EUSTACE), 23, 39.  
 SMITH (LUMLEY), 31.  
 SNELL (E. H. T.), 22.  
 TARRANT, (H. J.), 14.  
 TASWELL-LANGMEAD, 21.  
 THOMAS (ERNEST C.), 28.  
 TYSSEN (A. D.), 39.  
 VAN DER KESSEL (D. G.), 38.  
 WALKER (W. G.), 36, 43.  
 WHITEFORD (F. M.), 20.



STEVENS AND HAYNES' LAW PUBLICATIONS.

*In two parts, 12s. cloth.*

**A TREATISE ON THE RULES WHICH GOVERN THE CONSTRUCTION AND EFFECT OF STATUTORY LAW.** With an Appendix of Certain Words and Expressions used in Statutes which have been judicially or authoritatively construed. By HENRY HARRINGTON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

*In two Parts, 8vo, 1873, price 12s. cloth.*

**A COMPENDIUM OF ROMAN LAW:** FORMED ON THE SYSTEM OF IMPLICATION. Together with Examination Questions that in the University and Bar Examinations (with solutions), and Definitions of leading Terms in the Works of the Principal Authorities. By GEORGE C. LAMBERT, of the Inner Temple, B.A., Bachelor of Rector College, Oxford, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; Author of "An Analysis of ARDOR'S JURISPRUDENCE."

*In two Parts, 8vo, 1873, price 12s. cloth.*

**THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACTS:** Their Influence on the Doctrine of Separate Use. With Appendix of Statutes and Forms. By the late J. B. CHURCHMAN, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. *Fourth Edition* by W. HERBERT WATKINS, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law; Author of "A Manual of the Law of Partitions."

*In one Volume, 8vo, price 15s. cloth.*

**PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING.** An Elementary Work for the use of students. By HENRY C. HENNING, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, sometime Lecturer to the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom.

*In two, Second Edition, price 12s. cloth.*

**A TREATISE UPON THE LAW OF EXTRADITION.** With the Conventions upon the subject existing between England and Foreign Nations, and the cases decided thereon. By FREDERICK CLARKE, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and late General Counsel.

*Second Edition in the Press.*

**A MAGISTERIAL AND POLICE GUIDE:** Before the Statute Law, including the Statutes of 1879, with Notes and References to the most recently decided Cases relating to the Proceedings, Jurisdiction, and Duties of Magistrates and Police Authorities in the Metropolitan and in the Country. With an Introduction showing the General Procedure before Magistrates both in London and elsewhere. Written as directed by the Statutory Parliament Act 1879, and a Catalogue before to the Whole Work. By HENRY C. HENNING, Barrister-at-Law, in the University of the Metropolitan Police, and formerly of the Metropolitan Police Court.

"The book is very useful and very cheap. It may be said to be small, but it is very good." — *Law Times*.

*In one Volume, 8vo, price 12s. cloth.*

**A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE LAW RELATING TO THE MAKING OF WILLTESTS, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, TESTAMENTS, DEEDS, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, TO THE DEEDS OF THE LAW.** By J. H. HARRINGTON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "The Law of Wills and Testaments," "The Law of Evidence," &c.

*In two, price 12s. cloth.*

**THE LAW OF FIXTURES.** Third Edition, including the law under the Statute of 1879, with Notes and References to the most recently decided Cases, and generally bringing the law down to the present time. By HENRY C. HENNING, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and D.C.L., Clerk, of the Admiralty, &c.

*In two, price 12s. cloth.*

**THE ELEMENTS OF ROMAN LAW OF MODERNITY.** A treatise designed for the use of students preparing for the examination in the University, and the law of Rome. By GEORGE C. LAMBERT, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and late Lecturer in the University of Cambridge.

STEVENS AND HAYNES' LAW PUBLICATIONS.

*In one volume, 8vo, 1875, price 6s. cloth.*

**LEADING STATUTES SUMMARISED FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.** By ROBERT C. THOMAS, Bacc. Scholar of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, late scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of "Leading Cases in Constitutional Law Briefly Stated."

*In 8vo, price 75s. cloth.*

**HALL'S ESSAY ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CROWN,** AND THE PRIVILEGES OF THE MONARCH IN THE NEW MEMBERS OF THE REALM. Second Edition, revised and corrected, with extensive Annotations, and References to the Later Authorities in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States. By HENRY HALL, LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

*In Two Volumes, 8vo, price 14s. cloth.*

**TITLE DEEDS:** Their Custody and Production, and of other Documentary Evidence of Law, in Equity, and Matters of Discrepancy, including Comments on the Production of Deeds and Abstract Copies. With an Appendix of Precedents, the Vendors and Purchasers Act, 1874, &c., &c., &c. By WALTER ARTHUR LAWRENCE, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Author of "The Law of Copyright" and "Index to Precedents in Conveyancing."

*In One Volume, 8vo, price 21s. cloth.*

**A NEW LAW DICTIONARY, AND INSTITUTE OF THE WHOLE LAW,** embracing French and Latin Terms, and References to the Authorities, Cases, and Statutes. By AUGUSTUS J. BARNES, M.A., Fellow and Organ, and B.A.L. Dean, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Author of "The Law of PASTURES," "Analysis of Berghem's Obligations in Roman Law," &c.

*In Two Volumes, 8vo, price 25s. cloth.*

**TABLES OF STAMP DUTIES FROM 1815 TO THE PRESENT TIME,** showing at a glance the amount of Duties payable during that Period on Conveyances, Mortgages, and Settlements, together with the Regulations of the Stamp Act, 1874, specially affecting the same, and an Abstract of the General Provisions of the Act. By WALTER ARTHUR LAWRENCE, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Author of "The Law of Copyright in Works of Literature and Art," "Index to Precedents in Conveyancing," "Title Deeds," "Capital Payments," &c.

*In Two Volumes, 8vo, price 7s. 6d. cloth.*

**THE LAW OF USAGES AND CUSTOMS:** A Practical Law Treatise. By J. H. BARNES, ESQ., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Reference to the Statute in Commission. Author of "The Law of Carriage," "The Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity," &c.

*In One Volume, 8vo, price 6s. cloth.*

**THE PARTITION ACTS, 1868 & 1874.** A Manual of the Law of Partition and of Sale, as here altered, with the Cases to the Present Time, and an Appendix of Forms of Pleadings. By W. ALBERTUS WATKINS, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

*In One Volume, 8vo, price 9s. cloth.*

**PRINCIPLES OF THE COMMON LAW.** Intended for the Use of Students and the Profession. By JOHN FARRINGTON, Solicitor, Judge of the Common Pleas, and Barrister at Law.

"The author has written a very able and concise treatise on the principles of the common law, and has succeeded in presenting the law in a very clear and simple manner, and in a very concise and systematic manner."—*Lawyer*.

*In One Volume, 8vo, price 10s. cloth.*

**LEADING CASES IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW BRIEFLY STATED.** By ROBERT C. THOMAS, Bacc. Scholar of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, late scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of "Leading Cases in Constitutional Law Briefly Stated."

